

HOUSE PASSES
THE TEACHERS'
RELIGION BILL

Measure Prohibiting School Officials From Inquiring Into the Faiths of Applicants to Positions Now Goes to the Senate

VOTE STOOD 121 TO 95

Political Belief Feature of Proposed Statute Is Stricken Out on the Ground It Was Beyond Scope of Original Petition

After a debate of an hour and a quarter, the Massachusetts House today passed the school teachers' religion bill which prohibits school officials from inquiring as to the religious faith of applicants for positions as teachers. The bill now goes to the Senate. The bill as passed is the one drafted by Representative Lomasney, the legislative leader of the Democrats, after two similar bills had been declared unconstitutional by Atty. Gen. Henry C. Atwell.

Just before the final vote was taken Representative Allen of Newton raised a point of order that the Lomasney bill was beyond the scope of the original petition.

Mr. Lomasney sought to prevent a ruling by raising a point of order that Mr. Allen's point of order had come too late. Speaker Cox ruled that a point of order might be raised to an amendment at any time.

Petition Is Read

Chairman Cox read the original petition which asked for legislation to restrict inquiries into the religious belief or affiliations. He pointed out that the Lomasney bill applied to political or religious beliefs. Because of the word "political" the bill was declared beyond the scope of the petition and Mr. Allen's point of order was said to have been well taken.

Mr. Prime of Winchester, the first

(Continued on page ten, column one)

MR. BRYAN GETS
LIGHT ON THE
GULFLIGHT CASE

Representative of Ship's Owners Gets Report Showing Craft Was Torpedoed, but Secretary Awaits Identification of Boat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Two important facts in the Gulflight case were tentatively established today by a telegram to Secretary Bryan from J. Parker Kirlin of New York, representing the owners.

The message transmitted a cablegram just received from Sicily islands signed jointly by Captain Smith and Consul Bandfield, in which it was stated that the Gulflight was torpedoed without warning by a submarine whose number was indistinct and that at the time the Gulflight was flying a large American ensign.

The cablegram repeats the former reports that the submarine was sighted three and a half miles away, that she submerged and was not seen again, and in 25 minutes the ship was torpedoed, it being assumed that this same submarine did the work. The nationality of the submarine has not been established in any of the despatches, Mr. Bryan said today.

This message, and also one from Ambassador Page, stated that the ship is now anchored at Sicily in charge of the British admiralty. The ambassador states that he has sent Lieutenant Tower and Naval Constructor McBride

(Continued on page ten, column two)

CARE FOR BRITISH
OFFICERS HELD IN
GERMANY SHOWN

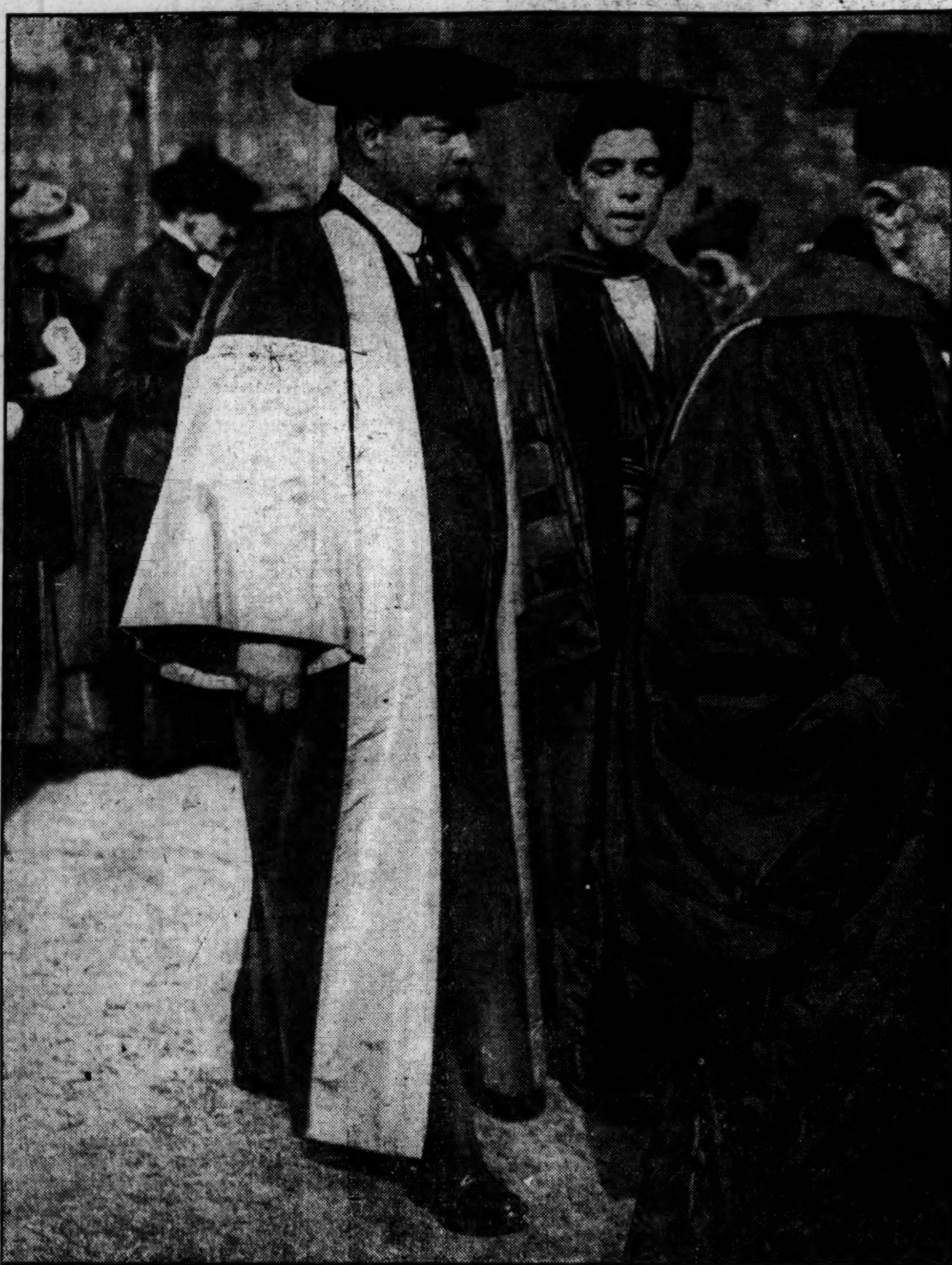
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 4.—The press bureau published a telegram from the American ambassador at Berlin regarding the treatment of the officers arrested April 27. The ambassador personally visited 22 officers.

Each officer, the report states, is in a clean cell and is allowed baths, books, packages, one hour exercise morning and one hour evening, in prison yards; during exercise officers can talk together; food good; no complaint except that they are so arrested.

The German government will follow exactly the treatment given submarine crews as soon as Mr. Page can visit the latter, and the British officers will be again treated like ordinary prisoners of war immediately the submarine crews are so treated in England.

The treatment accorded officers now, the telegram adds, is that usual for German officers in arrest, and is given pending a definite report regarding the treatment of submarine crews in England.



(Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York)

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, at the Barnard College quarter century celebration

DR. BUTLER TALKS
ON THE BARNARD
COLLEGE WORK

NEW YORK—At the twenty-fifth anniversary of Barnard College, celebrated April 29, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler gave a sketch of the discussions which preceded the founding of this institution for the higher education of women. Dr. Butler said he wanted to make it plain that there never was any antagonism to Barnard on the part of Columbia.

He said further: "Barnard College is nothing so temporary and so inane as a mere cog in the wheel of feminist propaganda. It is a serious and solemn human undertaking which conceives itself as bearing a grave responsibility toward womanhood, toward society, and toward the university whose traditions and unquenchable vitality it shares. If the college be kept true to the aim of its founders, if it continue catholic, large-minded, sincere and scholarly, it will increase with each year in power as a builder of character and a shaper of intelligence in that womanhood which is at once the glory and the hope of our civilization."

PETROGRAD TELLS
OF TURKISH LOSS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—The Caucasian staff reports unimportant engagements Sunday and Monday in the trans-Choruk and Ofli districts and in Khoi Dilmor region in western Persia. The Turkish corps under Khalil Bey was completely defeated after three days fighting, over 3500 Turks being left on the field.

Pursuit of defeated enemy continues.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN
IN COMMUNICATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons today Sir Edward Grey said he was in confidential communication with the Japanese government on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement in general and on the British interest in particular, which might be in conflict with the competing Japanese demands in China.

LONDON VESSEL
IS TORPEDOED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The steamer Minterne of London carrying 25 of a crew was torpedoed 25 miles southwest of Sicily, Monday, 23 of the crew being subsequently picked up.

RUSSIA REPORTS
ON BATTLES IN
GALICIAN REGION

Vienna Declares Gains in Recent Activities Include Prisoners Numbering Over 30,000—Dunajec Right Bank Crossed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—Headquarters report that in Galicia, from the Vistula to the Carpathians, a succession of battles developed Sunday and Monday. Hostile detachments succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Dunajec but the Russians' fire prevented them from advancing further.

The fight was particularly severe in the Tarkow-Biecz region, where hostile artillery poured forth an extraordinary volume of fire.

Russian counter-attacks secured several hundred prisoners. The Russians confirmed the presence at this point of German active army elements, making their first appearance on the Russian front in the Carpathians.

Towards Stry, in the Golovetzk region, the battle continued, one hill changing hands three times.

Monday the Russians finally captured it, taking 1200 prisoners, including five officers. At the source of the River Switze, an attempt to envelop the Russian flank failed entirely, the Austrian forces being driven back in disorder.

At certain points the Austrians attempted to cross the Nida, but the Russian counter-attacks compelled them to evacuate the left bank of the river altogether.

On the Vistula, near Krasneff, the Austrians who had concentrated near the Russian positions, stubbornly threw up entrenchments, but the Russians attacked the troops occupying them with bayonet, Sunday night, annihilating them and taking 400 prisoners.

An earlier headquarters' report says that the hostile forces threatening Libau and Mitau were inactive, Monday. Both places are held by the Russians. Skirmishes occurred near Rossini.

On the left of the Niemen, north of the Bobr and Narew, and left of the Vistula to the Pilica no important change occurred.

After a fight, the Russians occupied several villages between the rivers Netta and Egrbna north of the great marsh. A German attack on the Russian position on the right bank of the Omulew, on a wide front was repulsed.

Several attacks occurred further south of the Pilica and near Lopuszno hostile infantry approached within 200 paces of the Russian trenches, Sunday, but

were dislodged the following night with heavy losses.

VIENNA, Wednesday—An official communiqué announces that the German and Austro-Hungarian troops during the Russian retreat after the battle of Limanovo, in West Galicia, captured the strongly fortified enemy front between the Vistula and the Carpathians main bridge.

Further successes have been gained, the troops advancing toward the east, compelling the Russians to retreat hastily.

The prisoners taken so far exceed 30,000. Twenty-two guns, 64 machine guns, and a great quantity of war material were also taken.

ALLIES ADVANCE
AT DARDANELLES
CAIRO DECLARES

Statement From Egypt Points Out After Repulsing Attacks, Allies Assume Offensive and Move Into Gallipoli Interior

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Wednesday—An official report states that the enemy launched strong and determined attacks en masse against the Allies' position at the Dardanelles, constantly bringing up fresh troops.

Every attack was repulsed, with enormous losses to the enemy, after which the Allies assumed the offensive and are advancing into the interior of the peninsula.

GERMAN AIRSHIP
ATTACKS BRITISH
UNDERSEA BOATS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Wednesday—The admiralty announces an engagement between a naval airship and several British submarines in the North sea, Monday, bombs striking and sinking one submarine. The airship returned untouched.

PLAN TO RETALIATE
FOR GERMAN GAS USE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 4.—Answering a question in the House of Commons on the German use of asphyxiating gases, Mr. Tennant said the question of employing similar expedients against Germany was under consideration.

JAPAN CABINET
TO SEND CHINA
AN ULTIMATUM

Tokio Hears Baron Kato Makes Report on Sino-Japanese Situation to Emperor—Authority Says China to Grant Demands

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Wednesday—A report on the Sino-Japanese situation has been made to the Emperor by Baron Kato, the foreign minister, after consulting Count Okuma, the prime minister.

It is reported that the Cabinet decided to despatch an ultimatum fixing the time limit within which China must accept the Japanese terms.

There is, however, no official confirmation of this as yet.

Tuesday—A meeting of the Genro was held this afternoon. It is believed to have been called for the purpose of considering an ultimatum the presentation of which to China is regarded by the entire Japanese press as a foregone conclusion. The papers are filled with speculation and advice regarding the first move that the government will make.

The supposed decision of the cabinet is approved because China's reply, details of which have unofficially become known, is regarded as purely dilatory.

The cabinet, it is stated, has decided that further discussion of and even proposal of more concessions to China's sensibility would be incompatible with national dignity.

It is understood that the government made a communication to the embassies yesterday.

LONDON, May 5.—Discussing the Sino-Japanese situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, a prominent Japanese authority expressed the emphatic opinion that China would submit to the Japanese demands and that there would be no war.

Japan, he added, had obviously gone as far in the matter of concessions as she possibly could. Any demand of China that she should share in any negotiations between Japan and Germany was fundamentally inadmissible.

Questioned as to the Japanese financial position, it was, he said, excellent, and if it ever came to war the position in this respect would cause no anxiety at Tokyo.

War with China, he continued, would not be expensive and would certainly not cost as much as the operations for the reduction of Tsing Tao and the occupation of Kiaochow.

Japan, he maintained, would rest content with the capture of Pekin, to accomplish which the two divisions of Japanese troops now in Manchuria would be sufficient.

China, he pointed out, possessed practically no army and no money, the pay of such troops as she has being as much as two years in arrears. Those who knew what a large part such payment had played in the maintenance of the government's position would understand the significance of this.

NEW BRITISH LINE
FRONT OF YPRES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Sir John French announces that the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans necessitated a readjustment of the British line in front of Ypres. The readjustment continued during the last few days and was completed Monday, the line running west of Zonnebeke.

Yesterday was normal along the whole front. A half-hearted attack northeast of Ypres was easily beaten off Monday night.

EMBASSY SECRETARY COMING

BUENOS AIRES—George L. Lorillard, first secretary of the American Embassy here, will sail for New York next Thursday on board the steamer Vasari.

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ALLIES' PROGRESS
NOTED IN REGION
OF STEENSTRAATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Wednesday—The midnight communiqué states that the Allies' progress in the region of Steenstraate in Belgium was continued.

In Champagne, the Germans delivered three attacks near Beausejour and were repulsed with considerable losses.

In Argonne, the French advanced to Bagatelle and a fresh attack has enabled them to extend the ground gained in Bois-le-Pretre.

BERLIN, Wednesday—Headquarters report great success attends the German attacks from the northeast.

Yesterday, Zevencot, Zollebeke, Westhoek, a wood, and Nonnebosschen were captured by the Germans. The retreating enemy is under a flank fire of the German batteries north of Ypres.

In Argonne, the French attempted the recapture of a trench north of Four de Paris, captured by the Germans May 1, but failed.

Artillery combats between the Meuse and the Moselle are progressing.

UNIONISTS TO
OPPOSE BRITISH
DUTIES ON DRINK

Objection in House of Commons That Tax Is Too Widespread to Curtail Condition Confined to Small Industrial Area

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—It is clear from the speeches in the House of Commons yesterday that the Unionists intend to oppose the new duties on alcoholic drinks, if pressed forward; and Mr. Lloyd George expressed the willingness to again consult the trade representatives, adding that his chief object was to obtain unity on the question.

Austen Chamberlain declared there would be a consensus of opinion favoring the restrictions the government had determined to apply in certain industrial areas, but he believed they had centered their attention too much upon one factor.

The chancellor, he continued, proposed to impose penal and crushing taxes on the makers and the sellers of alcohol, and the consumers in all parts of the country and in every class of the population in order to remedy the evil confined to a small section of the workmen in certain localities. New wine duties could have no effect upon increasing the munitions supply, but would greatly damage the interests of the Allies and the British dominions.

The taxation proposals, he maintained, had gone far in advance of public opinion. The chancellor must revise profoundly his proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, emphasized the importance of complete unity, adding he hoped the House would assist the Government to do something substantial to curb the great evil which undoubtedly existed. The Opposition, he declared, had their responsibility, and it was a serious one.

There was, he understood, complete unanimity as to giving the government control in certain areas. He hoped they would give the government this power at once, as it involved the setting up of committees to investigate the problem on the spot.

John Redmond expressed approval provided the chancellor would withdraw the proposals regarding the liquor taxes.

BRITISH POSTPONE
THE OPERATION OF
THE DUTY ON BEER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 4.—The chancellor of the exchequer announced in the House of Commons that the operation of the beer duty would be postponed till next Tuesday week.

BRITISH BUDGET
SPEECH OFFERS
WAR ESTIMATES

Though Formal in Character Speech Made by Lloyd George in House of Commons Arouses Great Interest—Many Listen

SURPRISE EXPRESSED

Gross Expenditure on War Up to March 31 £360,000,000 and Less Advances to Dominions and Allies Is £307,500,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Lloyd George's budget speech in the House of Commons yesterday was of a formal character.

Apart from slight changes in the incidence of the income tax affecting the insurance companies no change in taxation was proposed in the original statement. Though formal, however, the budget speech surprised a closely packed house.

Figures regarding the cost of the present war were beyond all anticipations and murmurs of astonishment as he delivered them were heard in all parts of the House.

The following were the most important figures given:

Gross expenditure on war up to March 31 was £360,000,000 and less advances to the dominions and Allies of £32,500,000, the net expenditure was £307,500,000. Eliminating the amount spent on wheat, meat and sugar which will be recovered later by the sale of stocks, the cost of the war for the first four months was £102,000,000 and for the second four months £177,000,000.

Regarding the future expenditure, the chancellor gave two estimates, one based on the assumption that the war ends by Sept. 30, and the second on the assumption that it ends by March 31 next.

Taking the latter estimate of expenditure, Lloyd George put the total consolidated fund services at £267,760,000, ordinary supply services at £90,674,000. Votes of credit would be: Army, £600,000,000; navy, £146,000,000; compensation for railways for bombardment, etc., £22,000,000; other compensation for the provision of canteens and the defense of the realm acts, £10,000,000; advances to the Allies and Dominions, £200,000,000; total, £1,136,500,000. On a six months' basis the expenditure estimate was £700,500,000.

By suspending the peace sinking fund on national debt, approximately £334,000,000, these huge estimates were reduced to £1,132,750,000 for a year's war, and £786,750,000 for a six months' war. The deficit for six months, less £267,232,000 taxation on the present basis and less the sinking fund, £2,780,000 and less the new liquor taxes £3,100,000 would be £514,346,000 while by a similar calculation, the deficit for twelve months would be £802,322,000, to be raised somehow.

Going on to consider the difficulties facing the United Kingdom, the chancellor said the value of British investments abroad was some £4,000,000,000 and in addition the country had vast accumulated wealth. The investments were not easily realizable, most of the buying countries being at war.

The United States was full up with German securities acquired at a low price before the war.

Touching on another difficulty, the chancellor said in 1913 they received from abroad interest on investments which, added to the freights, made £350,000,000.

Less excess of imports over exports £130,000,000, this gave a surplus on foreign trade for investment abroad, of £220,000,000.

As a result of the war, the balance had turned against them to the extent of £298,000,000, to which was to be added £300,000,000 for the government purchases on behalf of themselves and the Allies.

With 2,000,000 men serving the colors and 2,000,000 making war munitions there was a great need of discriminating among the recruits so as to leave the workers free who, by their labor, could maintain the export trade.

Discussing the methods of financing the war, Mr. Lloyd George dismissed with the approval of the House such solutions of problems as the use of a paper bridge which he called a dilution of the currency and the sale of existing securities, or the creation of new securities by borrowing abroad. The only straightforward course and the only one that would not injure them after the war was to depend on the income of the country.

In peace, the national savings were 300 to 400 millions but with earnings and incomes higher he believed the savings could be doubled in war time.

The people should save and invest not always in national loans but in existing securities, the purchase of which would release money for war loans. So ended a speech throughout which Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the government in no way shrank from the difficulties facing them.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM IS INTERNED
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Wilhelm was towed to Norfolk navy yard Tuesday and interned there to await the close of the war.

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

GREEK POSITION IS OUTLINED IN POLITICAL STUDY

Utterances of M. Venizelos Help Student of International Politics to Make Shrewder Guess at Likely Drift of Future Events

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—With a shrug of the shoulders and an action of the hands expressive of much complexity, a well-known European diplomatist remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that Rumania's delay in taking a final decision was not due to any uncertainty as to her real desire but entirely to the extraordinary tangle into which the negotiations in the near east had woven themselves. Something of what these negotiations really are is gradually becoming apparent. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the near east, has it been found so impossible for one of the countries within the pale of this designation to move without being first careful to adjust its relations with its immediate neighbors. Serbia, it is true, was plunged into war with Austria whilst all the other Balkan states held aloof. Nevertheless the near eastern diplomatists stand convinced that Serbia's case only represents the supposititious exception which proves a supposititious rule, and that it would not be safe for any one country to move without having first come to an understanding with all the others.

The position of Rumania has been defined to the fullest extent of available information. For the moment the fog of diplomacy shows no sign here of clearing further. In Greece, however, matters are different, and as M. Venizelos unobscures himself to the Athens press, makes public his memoranda to the King, the history of recent happenings in Greece becomes every day clearer, and the student of international politics is every day able to make a shrewder guess at the probable drift of events in the future.

M. Venizelos is a man of big ideas. The Greek people who, some five years ago, hailed his advent to the premiership with such joy, and spoke of him as the wonderful visitor from Crete, have had reason ever since to place their fullest confidence in his foresight and political wisdom. It is generally admitted that Greece today owes her position largely to M. Venizelos' energy. When news of his resignation became known, the surprise, almost amounting to bewilderment, which this information occasioned was quickly followed by the firmly expressed conviction that the retirement was only temporary and that M. Venizelos, within a few days, would be recalled to office. Days, however, are passing into weeks and weeks will very shortly multiply into months, and yet M. Venizelos is still out of office, and the latest news speaks of his definite retirement from politics. The breach between him and M. Gounaris, always wide enough, has become more definitely fixed, and the failure of the former premier and his friends to put in an appearance at the recent national festivals has made it clear not only to the Greek people but to the larger world outside the kingdom that M. Venizelos and King Constantine are no nearer agreement than they were a month ago.

Concerning M. Venizelos' policy and ambitions there has been a good deal of uncertainty, and statement and contradiction from either side have followed each other rapidly. This much, however, is now rapidly clear, that M. Venizelos recognized that Bulgaria was the key to the position; that Bulgaria must somehow or other be placated in order that Serbia might be safeguarded from attack in that quarter, and Rumania also left free from such a menace. Bulgaria, as all the world knows, was banking after Kavalla. M. Venizelos, with that larger view which is not afraid to sacrifice something actually in hand for a brilliant possibility, which amounts to something more than a probability, was willing to sacrifice Kavalla, to hand it back to Bulgaria on certain well defined and secure conditions, with the hope and expectation of vast territorial aggrandizement for his country in Asia Minor. This expectation was based on something, more, however, than M. Venizelos' political faith. M. Venizelos in his memorandum to the King on Jan. 24, states that the British minister at Athens had, on that day, on behalf of his government, invited Greece to support Serbia and had given the assurance that the powers of the triple entente would in return be prepared to offer Greece suitable territorial concessions in Asia Minor.

M. Venizelos is nothing, if not definite, in his proposals. With a tenacity which must have grievously shocked many diplomatists of the older school, who looked upon the Asia Minor question as, now of all times, the unmentionable problem in international politics, M. Venizelos proceeds to outline step by step the frontier of the new Greece which he had in view. In his memorandum, which promises to become a history's great documents, the former premier takes map and pen and starting from a point southwest of Cape Pineka, draws his new frontier, proceeding by the mountains of Akdagh, Kistel Dagh, Karli Dagh, and Anamas Dagh to Sultan Dagh, thence by Kessir Dagh, Surman Dagh, Chesil Dagh, Duman Dagh and Olympus, and terminating at Kaz Dagh and the Gulf of Edremid. These territories exceed in area

125,000 square kilometers. They are as large as the present extent of Greece. The portion to be ceded by Greece to Bulgaria, according to M. Venizelos' scheme, would be 2000 square kilometers, while Greece on the other hand would stand to receive from Serbia, territory amounting to 1000 square kilometers. As regards population, while Greece would be ceding 30,000 inhabitants, she would be claiming more than 800,000 in Asia Minor.

With all his customary vigor, M. Venizelos urged the abandonment of hesitation. If we do not participate in the war, he said, we shall, whatever be the result, undoubtedly definitely lose Asia Minor. If the triple entente is victorious, these powers will divide between them, or even with Italy, not only Asia Minor, but the remainder of the whole of Turkey, while, should Germany and Turkey emerge victorious, not only would the 200,000 Greek refugees at present in Greece be unable to return to their homes, but all that remains of Hellenism in Turkey would be banished. In any case, if Germany were victorious she would certainly absorb the whole of Asia Minor. Having thus outlined his policy in a few strokes, not by any means wanting in boldness, M. Venizelos proceeds to reveal what can only be taken as probably, one of the most momentous decisions on the part of "allied" diplomacy which has been come to since the outbreak of war. The general evolution of events, M. Venizelos says, coupled with proposals made to Greece, furnish us proof that certain powers repose confidence in us and consider Greece an important factor in the reorganization of the east, and that at the moment of the eclipse of the Ottoman empire, these powers would furnish us with definite and diplomatic means in order to enable us to face the difficulties which such a sudden increase of territory would entail.

This last statement of M. Venizelos has, to any one who has been a student of events in the near east during the last few years, a significance far beyond its face value. For some years past there has been one great international question working up to the surface, upon which diplomacy, by a common consent, has agreed not to encourage discussion. That question is the Asia Minor question. It is inevitable, a well-known diplomatist said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some years ago, it is inevitable that the whole question should come up sooner or later. For my own part, I have no doubt as to the final break-up of the Turkish empire, and with the break-up of the Turkish empire will inevitably come the scramble for Asia Minor. The powers, however, as they viewed this great question, as they weighed the pros and cons, as they struggled amongst themselves, diplomatically and commercially to gain a footing in Asia Minor, came to a tacit agreement that the whole position was too nebulous, and no one set of interests sufficiently defined in any sphere, to make it possible to open the question with safety. After the outbreak of war, this tacit consent still seemed to hold good, even with the "allied" countries. All questions were eagerly ventilated, but the Asia Minor question was scarcely ever touched upon.

Allied diplomacy, however, a short time ago, evidently decided to take the plunge. The desire for a final settlement of all great questions near or remote has evidently proved sufficient to overcome all doubts as to issues which might be raised. It is in fact quite evident from M. Venizelos' statement that the Asia Minor question has for months past been discussed, even tentatively "settled." One of these tentative settlements M. Venizelos has just revealed to the world. It remains to be seen whether or not it has been finally disposed of. As has been said, the latest news from Athens speaks of the definite retirement of M. Venizelos, insists that his decision is irrevocable, and hints at the gradual settlement of Greece into a policy of non-intervention. It is impossible, of course, to see any distance ahead. M. Venizelos, in retirement, cannot prevent his views being vigorously urged up and down Greece by each and all of his many supporters, neither can he prevent the development, where he himself is concerned, of that added power which is one of the perquisites as it were of the "King in Exile." So matters stand at the moment of writing. Their further development is being regarded, not only in Greece, but far beyond its borders, with an interest such as few recent developments outside of the actual war operations have succeeded in arousing.

BRITISH OFFICERS ADORN STATUE OF MAID OF ORLEANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps notes with appreciation the graceful act of those English officers invalided in Paris, who, to show their admiration for France, placed a bunch of roses and carnations at the foot of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc in the church of Saint Louis at Versailles.

"They did not believe," says the Temps, "that the present fraternity between England and France could be disturbed by a reference to the wars which the two countries once waged upon each other. . . . The English officers paid their homage to the Maid of Orleans because she embodied for them all the moral beauty, the generosity and the heroism of those who throughout the centuries, today, as 500 years ago, arose to defend France, her land, her race, her genius and the power of her civilization. For them as for us, Joan of Arc is the heroine who symbolizes love of country, duty and sacrifice."



Map shows part of Greece, the neighboring territory and Asia Minor

ITALIAN STATUS AND OFFERS OF PRINCE BUELOW

Writer Declares Fear of Expressing Opinion Has Led to Strange Belief in Prince Buelow's Powers — Anglo-Italian Relations

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The attitude of the press toward the present crisis in Italy is anomalous and uncertain in the extreme. The fear of expressing any opinion has led to a strange belief in Prince Buelow's powers and in Italy's blindness. The idea, current at several intervals, of a weak, vacillating and divided Italy, inspired by her prolonged neutrality and by the closeness of the Italian government, has been strengthened and crystallized by German efforts. In dealing with so complex a problem one is apt to forget that at the back of all party strife and political intrigue there is a united Italian nation. Great Britain herself some months ago was subject to the same kind of perilous generalization in the German press. In every case calculations of this nature are destined to prove false, because they do not take into sufficient consideration the national factor.

When Austria attacked Serbia she violated the spirit as well as the letter of her alliance with Italy. Had Italy been prepared then as she is now an action in favor of Serbia would have been undiplomatic. It is more than probable that the Allies themselves, however much they may have wanted Italy's intervention on their side, would have been the first to condemn and to distrust her. The diplomatic relations between the various states had still to be cleared up, and once the moment for active intervention had passed Italy could but denounce Austria's action by remaining neutral. Such a declaration, it is useless to remark, could lend itself to several interpretations, according to whether it were considered favorable to the Allies or to the central empires. Italy has suffered and is still suffering commercially and economically for her neutrality. Nor can any reasonable Italian have any doubts as to Germany's ultimate attempt to revenge herself.

France

What has Italian neutrality done for the Allies? Taking France first. It was commonly known that in the case of a defensive war between France and Russia, and Germany and Austria, Italy was to send an expeditionary force against France and to engage "l'armée des Alpes." The result of such a movement would have proved disastrous to France. Hemmed in on two sides, Paris would have had to be abandoned and the armies beaten back to the Pyrenees. At the same time the combined operations of the Austro-Italian fleet would have seriously modified the allied plans and would have in all probability prevented the transference of troops to and from the east. It is needless to insist on these several points that have been raised merely with a view to proving, if proof be necessary, the great services rendered to the allied cause by Italy, services which in themselves are sufficient to warrant her a say in the future international congress.

Austria

To any one who has followed at all closely the policy of Austria towards Italy in the past decade, the unsatisfactory nature of their relations will be apparent. It is due to Germany and to Italy's desire for international peace that the war has been so long averted. It was in the interest of Germany to

prevent it until she could realize her imperialistic dreams in the near east. It was in the interests of Italy and of the world that the inevitable solution of the Balkan and contingent problems with their dangerous reaction upon the whole international situation should be delayed as long as possible. By virtue of her peculiar position Italy has had to act as buffer between the triple alliance and the triple entente. To her was entrusted the task of keeping the balance of peace in Southern Europe, a position that has considerably hindered her internal development, while scarcely consolidating her international relations.

Since 1866 (battle of Lissa), Austria's policy towards Italy has been consistently antagonistic and provocative. This, one must admit, always reached a crisis when, in the opinion of Austria, Italy's attention was riveted elsewhere, as during the Tripoli war. Each of these occasions was marked by outbursts. No provocation could be too strong since, according to Austria Italy was at her mercy. If Austria did not strike it was not for lack of determination, but solely because internal crises prevented her. She vented her anger, however, on the Italian provinces under her sway. As in 1866, so now; Dalmatia was the first to suffer. The Austrian government bought the Croats and used them as tools against Italy. Istria, Trieste and Trentino were the next to suffer. Without reason the Italian speaking inhabitants were turned out by thousands, or persecuted in every possible way. Austria's turn would come later on and Austria would then avenge her defeats of '59 and occupy once more Lombardy and Venetia.

The Adriatic

The present war finally severed all the bonds that have tied Italy to Austria. It has placed her in the necessity of facing and solving the Adriatic problem once and for all. Stated briefly this implies the rectification of the Italian frontier in the Trentino and the inclusion of that region in the kingdom of Italy; the restitution to her of her natural eastern frontier including Trieste, Istria, the islands and Dalmatia from the Zermanya to the Narenta. Italy would thus dominate in the Adriatic, without any unfair exclusion either of Serbia or Croatia, a condition that is vital to her expansion and development as well as for her safety. The possession of the coast line of the eastern Adriatic by any other power would constitute a very real source of danger to Italy, besides violating that policy of nationality which it is one of the aims of the present to see established.

In view of what has been said above, von Buelow's offer of the Trentino, if such be the case, an offer of territory which does not rightly belong to Austria and still less to Germany, is unlikely to influence the Italian government, except in a negative sense. As to the nation in general, it underlines Germany's attitude towards Italy, and, incidentally, foreshadows future Italy-German relations. It is a belated attempt to act as mediator in an alliance that has clearly ceased to exist. On the other hand, this German press campaign centering round von Buelow's diplomatic demarches has, under a cloak of patronizing friendliness, the obvious intention of lowering Italy's prestige with the Allies.

Speaking quite openly, if Italy could not be bought at the outset still less can she be bribed now. Neither the government nor the nation would consent to it. The cession of Trentino not only would not solve the problem of the unredeemed provinces but would tie Italy's hands and paralyze her at the most critical moment in her history. The question of the Adriatic, however vital, is but one aspect of a much vaster Mediterranean one, on which the whole future of Italy as a great power depends. The opening of the Dardanelles concerns both her vital interests in the near east and her relations with Great Britain. The time as yet may not be ripe for any concrete proposal, but the possibility and desirability of an Anglo-Italian understanding in the Mediterranean is already outlined on the political horizon. The mutual advantages, commercial and otherwise, are self-evident. In its relation to the present crisis an understanding and the consequent Anglo-Italian cooperation would assuredly be of great military value to the Allies.

NEW BUILDINGS AT WORCESTER GARDEN SUBURB

Structures Opened by Earl Grey — Claims of Garden City Movement Are Pointed Out

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WORCESTER, England—The new buildings at the Worcester garden suburb were declared open recently by Earl Grey. The chair was taken by Earl Beauchamp.

Earl Grey said he was heartily in sympathy with the object which had drawn them together, and that was to see whether, by closer organization, they could not establish upon a self-supporting basis a model and ideal city.

There were, he said, as great ideals to be pursued in the field of peace as in war, and no nobler ideal could be before them than that of making their city strong, beautiful, cultured and holy, so that it should influence all its people and help them to live good, holy lives. No ideal had a greater claim on their allegiance than that which was represented by the garden city movement. Town congestion was at the root of many evils, and the remedy was the garden suburb movement. He did not know much about the circumstances of that comparatively small experiment, but it was an example of what could be done, and he hoped it would prove to be a very successful application of an excellent policy. Mr. Cadbury of Bourneville had done a great deal in the matter of housing. It was not until he paid a visit to the suburb of Bourneville that he realized what a great work could be done for the benefit of the people.

If they had had the garden city movement 50 years ago, Earl Grey added, there would have been in England no such a thing as a slum population.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland—The King has been pleased on the recommendation of the secretary for Scotland to approve the appointment of the Rev. John Herkless, D.D., professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of St. Andrews, to be principal of the University of St. Andrews in succession to Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOFFE

MADRID, Spain—The committee organizing the tribute, which is to be paid to General Joffe, met in the Chamber recently. The signatures which have been sent to the committee number 47,000; they will be bound in book form with a dedication written by Senor Perez Galdos.

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GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AS SEEN BY BRITISH

Herr Wolfgang Heine Comments Upon the Views Expressed by English and French Press on Recent Happenings in Party.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr Wolfgang Heine, who identified himself in his speech at Stuttgart with the ultra-patriotic section of the German Social Democratic party, contributed a long article in the Frankfurter Zeitung recently on the view taken by the English and French press of recent happenings within the ranks of his party.

Herr Heine considered that the most interesting comment that had appeared was the article on "The Two Kings of Potsdam," published by The Daily News and Leader. The English Liberal organ, he wrote, had displayed the greatest comprehension of German Social Democracy, even if it had not drawn therefrom the right conclusions. The English paper remarked: The storm fell upon the Socialists of Germany as suddenly as upon us. They knew less of the causes of that storm than did we. They only saw one thing, as we did, that their country was in danger; and they resolved, as we did, to subordinate everything to the duty of saving it from ruin.

That is as much truth, Herr Heine remarked, as one may reasonably expect from a heated opponent. It is misleading, however, to maintain that we Germans knew less of the foreign politics which led to the war, than the English people. In Germany the text of the triple alliance treaty had been published, and often enough discussed in the Reichstag. The English, with their alleged democratic constitution, were kept in ignorance of all the conventions between the triple entente powers, the provisions of which were even directly denied. The German people had been aware for more than 10 years of England's efforts to encircle Germany, and of Russia's vast military preparations during recent years. We saw that war was averted at the Morocco crisis, not by the action of the English and French governments, but by German pliancy; just as during the Serbian crisis in the Balkan war the decisive word for the maintenance of peace was spoken by Germany. We knew, too, that Germany desired to wage no war of conquest; what conquests could she desire? We knew, on the other hand, since the spring, that England had effected a naval convention with Russia, although in a roundabout way. We saw Russia mobilize, heard from France the declaration that at that crisis she must think only of her interest, i. e., the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and of her treaty obligations, i. e., of the will of Russia. England refused to remain neutral in return for the German offer to respect Belgian neutrality, and to make far-reaching concessions in the event of a war with France. We knew all this when we voted the war credits for the first time on Aug. 4. Since then we have learned in addition fresh facts: The shameful warfare against German trade, the wilful destruction of German property in the English colonies, and the attempt to starve out the civil population of Germany by means of threats contrary to international law, and the brow-beating of neutral shipping. Those are facts. Our knowledge of the causes and of the dangers of this upheaval compare very well, therefore, with that of the English people.

The Daily News and Leader, however, the article continued, had rightly recognized that German Social Democrats were compelled to go to war, and it was therefore the more incomprehensible that it should honor the very element which had refused to agree with that view. For it cannot be denied, wrote Herr Heine, that Liebknecht has not subordinated everything to the present duty of saving the country from ruin. If all Germans had followed his example the consequence would have been invasion on all sides, economic and cultural decay, general misery, emigration—and fresh wars. The German nation, and particularly the masses, could not contemplate such an outcome of the war. Liebknecht, in any case, is not acting in the interests of the people, and if the English paper extols him as "the most powerful democratic figure in Europe," it is less comprehensible than when it refers to him as "the symbol of the Germany with whom we are going to be reconciled." What the great mass of Englishmen mean at the present moment by "reconciliation" with Germany, the German nation must regard as Germany's destruction; for it matters little if Germany is graciously left with an appearance of political independence and of continued existence, if she is rendered so

weak as to become dependent upon other powers and incapable of feeding her population.

Proceeding to consider the English paper's definition of the war as one between the ideal of despotism, and that of freedom, Herr Heine remarked: German Social Democracy refuses to be freed by England at the cost of the welfare of the German nation. We desire to manage, and insist upon managing our own internal affairs. We would only remark that it never occurred to a German Social Democrat to set a war afoot in order to free Russia from Czarism. The liberation of nations is a task which each must undertake for itself. It is, nevertheless, true that German Social Democracy clings to its ideals of political freedom and of social reform. Although bitter, there is some truth in what the Daily News and Leader has to say about internal conditions in Germany, or rather Prussia. We must submit to this outside criticism; but the fact that a fresh situation must be created in Germany is our business, and the task will be undertaken after the war. The primary condition, however, for every effective democratic and social reform is that we should help our fatherland now that it is in danger, and in this aim all Germans, with the exception of Liebknecht and perhaps a diminishing number of his followers, are united.

DUTCH INDIGNANT AT GERMAN PAPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Dutch papers express great indignation at a statement recently made by the Koelnische Zeitung to the effect that the Medea, which was sunk by a German submarine, was laden with lead and pyrites, as well as with oranges. The ship's papers were seized by the commander of the submarine, and until the appearance of the statement in the Cologne paper no explanation at all of the Medea case had been given from the German side.

The Nieuws van den Dag was at a loss to know how the Koelnische Zeitung had obtained its information, while the Telegraaf remarked that if the ship's papers proved the accuracy of the statement they must have been falsified.

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Transportation Long Studied

REVIEW OF STATE AND CITY SURVEYS COVERS 25 YEARS

Inquiries Into All Phases of Metropolitan Boston Rapid Transit, Belt Lines, Terminals, Tunnels and Piers Have Given a Broad Basis for Action

Recent activity on the part of the state, municipal and semi-public bodies aiming to better the transportation facilities of Boston and establish a definite, comprehensive plan of general development makes interesting a survey of the efforts along this line within the last 25 years.

A dozen or more commissions, commercial and civic bodies and individuals have presented studies and reports and yet a definite, comprehensive plan is still being sought. Some of the improvements recommended have been carried out in an endeavor to accomplish something, the organization of the successive state bodies has been changed and the powers increased and upwards of \$250,000 has been spent in obtaining the reports. The Massachusetts Legislature has given liberal support to this investigation in the way of authority and appropriations of money.

But the various commissions even when so instructed have apparently failed to produce a coordinated plan with cost estimates on a practical, workable, graduated scale, broad and convincing enough to be adopted by all interests concerned.

Extensive Proposals

The various reports rendered have in the main recommended improvements that directly or indirectly related to transportation as the basis of the commercial and industrial welfare of the municipality and its extensive environs. A general coordination of all of the plans of development would involve in the aggregate an expenditure of well over \$100,000,000.

In spite of all these studies and investigations, and in spite of the thousands of dollars already spent in mere planning, the desirability of a broad, well-ordered and far-sighted plan of development, and provision for immediate constructive work as the foundation for successive steps that will constantly be in line with the scheme laid down, is being talked today just as emphatically as it ever was. The recent organization of the Terminal Zone Association, studies by the public service commission, the Boston city planning and industrial development boards and the directors of the port are all indicative of the readiness to make plans.

There has been so much talk along this line, in fact, that at length the question has begun to be raised whether the loud call for more planning for port and transportation development "on the broadest possible scale" will not have the effect of locking up the whole situation for a term of years in such a manner as to prevent real action on any scale at all.

It is recalled by some that in the past, when a commission has been entrusted with the same project that is still under consideration, the mere fact of that commission's existence has been enough to stop action on many practical development schemes on the plea that nothing should be done that could in any way prove contrary to or out of harmony with the "general plan" which the commission was supposed to be developing.

These considerations make it interesting just now to look back over the big reports and broad plans which Boston or the state of Massachusetts has already thought and paid for.

Transit Commission

In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature provided for a "commission to promote rapid transit for the city of Boston and its suburbs." The chairman was Nathan Matthews, Jr., mayor of Boston, who, with William Jackson, the city engineer, were ex-officio members. The other members were John Quincy Adams of Quincy, Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge and Osborne Howes, Jr., of Brookline, appointed by the Governor, and Henry L. Higginson, James B. Richardson and John E. Fitzgerald of Boston, appointed by the mayor. The secretary was Horace M. Jordan, the chief engineer George S. Rice of Newton and the consulting engineers, Theodore Cooper and Alphonse Feeley of New York and Frederic P. Stearns of Boston.

Mr. Adams was a lawyer, student of civic problems and appointed as a public-spirited citizen; Mr. Kingsley was a former state senator and Mr. Howes was a publicist. Of the appointees of the mayor, Mr. Higginson was a financier, Mr. Richardson a lawyer, and afterward a justice in the Massachusetts superior court, and Mr. Fitzgerald one of the leading politicians in the city. The metropolitan district was established in this report as the area within a 10-mile radius of city hall. It included 860,000 persons. The steam railroads brought in and carried out of the city during the year ending June 30, 1891, 51,000,000 persons and the street railways carried 136,000,000 in that same period, double the figures of 1881.

Europe Survey Made

As the result of a visit to Europe by Commissioners Fitzgerald and Howes, the commission was influenced to prefer "above-ground to subterranean" transit whenever practicable.

The commission recommended complete readjustment of terminal facilities of steam railroads entering Boston; that the freight business should be separated

from the passenger traffic and both accommodated far more amply; that there should be a North Union second-story station for the four railroads entering the city on that side, to which the approach should be by an elevated, drawless bridge across the Charles river; that the New York & New England and both divisions of the Old Colony railroad should transact their business in a South Union first and second story station on Kneeland street, and the passenger business of the Boston & Albany be carried on at Park square. The main freight business of the railroads on the north of the city was to be carried on at Somerville and that of the southern roads on the South Boston flats.

The commission further proposed to readjust the street lines by means of a constitutional amendment so as to furnish new and adequate transportation for foot-passengers, teams and surface cars through the business section of the city from north to south. It advised that the street railways should be reorganized to take advantage of the new street arrangement by removing the large number of tracks in congested, narrow streets, and by building a tunnel under the Common and Tremont street to take the greater part of the through cars to the south and west portion of the city. It proposed also two complete lines of elevated road, one from South Boston to Charlestown, the other from Roxbury to Cambridge, the two being connected at Causeway and Eliot streets.

Commissioner Richardson dissented only from the plan of the elevated and subway routes, maintaining that the public would not take to walking any distance to go up to the elevated or down to the "subterranean" stations, after being accustomed so long to stepping on to the surface cars at frequent intervals.

In 1893 the annual report of the surveying department of the city of Boston dwelt on the desirability of increasing the accommodations for commerce and was followed by a pamphlet published by the East Boston Company, setting forth conditions of commercial success, what some European ports had done and "what Boston can and should do."

A joint special committee of the Boston city council reported in October of 1894 in favor of establishing a modern dock system in Boston harbor, under public ownership and the Boston Merchants Association filed a bill with the Legislature asking for an investigation of the wants of the port and the advisability of state or local public ownership.

This led directly to the appointment in 1895 of the Massachusetts state board on docks and terminal facilities, "to consider the policy of public ownership and control of docks and wharves," whether it could be established, how, by what means could money be raised to bring it about and what changes were necessary in the railroad terminal facilities and connections with the docks. Studies that had been pursued by the Boston Board of Trade were turned over to this new body.

Dock Commission

This board was made up of Woodward Emery, J. R. Leeson and Clinton White. Mr. Emery was a lawyer and chairman of the harbor and land commission. Mr. Leeson was a merchant and former member of the Governor's council. Mr. White had much experience in teaming and freight handling in Boston, was a member of the Boston board of aldermen when a document was printed on the terminal facilities of the city largely under his direction, and was appointed to the harbor and land commission in 1897 to assist in carrying out the recommendations of this board; he was later a member of the railroad commission and is today a public service commissioner.

Harbor Studied

The dock board first gave attention to the approaches to Boston harbor, recommending that they be made deep and broad and that the securing of loading, landing and warehouse facilities be planned later. In its report which was submitted in January, 1897, the board recommended public ownership (maintaining that diversified ownership was best); elimination of extra transportation charges by absorbing them as well as wharfage costs in the freight rates; use of public capital to build public wharves and equip them; that the harbor and land commission be empowered to build a model dock on the South Boston flats, bridge over the Fort Point channel at Oliver street to provide rail connections over Northern avenue with the flats property; increase the use of car floats; influence the federal government to build a dry dock at the navy yard; and increase the anchorage grounds at the Bird island flats.

As a result of the recommendations by this board, the Legislature authorized the harbor and land commission in 1897 to take over a certain area of East Boston flats and to construct the first state pier at South Boston. This, the Commonwealth pier, was completed in 1901, but not until seven years later, in 1908, was the Northern avenue bridge opened to travel, making possible the use of the

Cost of Some Metropolitan Transportation Inquiries

1891-2—Commission on rapid transit in Boston	\$27,327.59
1893-4—Legislative committee on rapid transit	5,958.09
1895-7—State board on docks and terminal facilities	20,881.14
1905-6—Legislative committee on railroad and street railway laws	17,083.46
1907-8—Commission on commerce and industry	15,594.01
1907-8—Metropolitan improvement commission	37,461.85
1909-10-11—Metropolitan improvement joint commission	7,836.95
1900-10—Commission on subways and tunnels	227.20
1910—Commission on New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company	80.10
1910-11—Commission on construction and use of subways	217.52
1911—Commission to validate securities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.	13,290.83
1911-12—Commission on improvement of transportation facilities in Boston	408.82
1912—Joint board on railroad facilities and port of Boston	302.71
1911-14—Expert service to port directors on development of port (approximate)	23,000.00
1914-15—Commission on development and extension of transportation facilities throughout the commonwealth	9,999.25
1914-15—Investigation of street railway and railroad service within the metropolitan district (by public service commission)	4,003.72
1914—By experts hired by public service commission to study the metropolitan district transportation problem	3,145.57
Total	\$187,781.61

Recommendations That Have Not Been Carried Out

Construction of piers, industrial plants and railroad connections on state property at East Boston.
Establishment of car-ferry and lighter terminal, industrial plants and railroad freight facilities on state land at South Boston.
State ownership of portion of waterfront in city proper and modern development.

Traffic tunnel under harbor between South and East Boston.
Marginal railroad about harbor, connecting all railroads and steamship terminals.
Outer belt line connecting all railroad lines.

Flexible system of "interchange" freight terminals about the city.
Connection between Union Freight and Grand Junction railroads.
Electrification of all standard gauge railroads in metropolitan district.

Teaming boulevard over Boston & Albany tracks, from Cove street bridge to Commonwealth avenue.
Connection by tunnel between railroads entering North and South stations, with sub-surface station in center of market district, connecting tunnel under harbor from East Boston for Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and provision for trolley express.

Building of new street on line of tunnel between North and South stations.
Laying out of various other through and connecting streets.
Use of railroad property by street railways and of elevated railway structure by railroads.

Formation of terminal company to acquire and manage terminal properties and their connections.

By giving it a connection with the city proper.

Many Inquiries

In response to the awakened interest in a more progressive commercial and industrial development of the metropolis in 1907, 18 or more separate investigations were set on foot. Independent studies were undertaken by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Associated Board of Trade of Boston, Boston Merchants Association, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Boston Clearing House Association, Boston Central Labor Union, Citizens Association of Boston, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Boston Board of Underwriters, Metropolitan Improvement League, Boston Stock Exchange and Master Builders Association.

Five public investigations were instituted. The Legislature requested the Boston transit commission to look into the congestion of teaming traffic and freight movements in Boston, directed the harbor and land commission to determine the advisability of establishing a system of metropolitan docks to be controlled either by the state or city, enlarged the powers of the Boston finance commission to summon and compel production of books and papers relating to the financial condition of Boston, and provided a commission on commerce and industry to estimate the present and future possibilities of the industrial, transportation and manufacturing interests of the state and what legislative action might quicken their advancement. The mayor of Boston, by order of the city council, appointed a commission to study possible improvements in Boston harbor.

In its report to the Legislature in January, 1908, the harbor and land commission presented 50 pages of data covering the work done up to that time by the federal government amounting to about \$7,000,000, the state to the extent of more than \$200,000, and the city of Boston, in aid of commerce; the condition of the state lands, and statistics giving the railroad facilities, wharves, piers, docks, marine railways, overseas and coastwise commerce of the port and the ownership of waterfronts in some of the main seaports in the United States.

State Docks Proposed

The board concluded that "the cost of constructing and maintaining a system of metropolitan docks in Boston would depend entirely on the cost of the land and flats where they may be located, and the size, number and equipment of the same." The cost, \$400,000, of building the new state pier at South Boston, 1897-1901, was taken as the basis of further construction. Continuing, the report stated that, "for various reasons, briefly indicated above, the board does not think it advisable at present to construct and maintain a system of metropolitan docks in Boston. The time may come when such construction would seem advisable, but at present it is in the opinion of the board premature."

Harbor Studied

The board referred also to a project of constructing a marginal railroad, starting on the state flats in South Boston at Fort Point channel, thence passing round Boston through Dorchester, across the Charles river, through Cambridge, Somerville, Everett and Chelsea to East Boston, proposed by citizens of Boston engaged in both steamship and railroad business in 1880.

The commission on commerce and industry, under extension of time, reported in March, 1908. The chairman of this body was Joseph B. Warner, a lawyer and the remaining members were the late George G. Crocker, a lawyer, and formerly chairman of the railroad commission and then of the Boston transit commission; William L. Douglas, a manufacturer, governor in 1905; Charles F. Adams, 2d, a lawyer, yachting enthusiast, and today treasurer of Harvard University; and James R. Crozier, representing the labor interests with Prof. Garrett Drovers of Williams as secretary.

This commission was instructed to disclose the possibilities of investment in the state, investigate transportation, manufacturing and industries, and what might be done by legislative or executive action. The report dealt almost entirely with the proposed merger of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads which was favored by Messrs. Warner, Crocker and Adams and opposed in separate minority reports by Commissioners Douglas and Crozier. The latter were unconditionally against the merger no matter what safeguards were provided, as they considered it gave favors to special privileges.

The commission on metropolitan improvements to which instructions were given to take up the advisability of constructing any public works, development of local business, beautifying the district as a place of residence, establishment of a systematic method of internal communication by highways, control or direction of traffic and transportation and the location of docks and terminals, submitted its report in March, 1909.

The members appointed by the Governor were Benjamin N. Johnson, a lawyer and chairman of the commission; Henry B. Day, a banker; and Desmond Fitzgerald, an engineer; and by the mayor of Boston, Thomas J. Gargan, a lawyer and long a member of the Boston transit commission, and Robert S. Peabody, an architect. Sylvester Baxter, a newspaper writer who subsequently was a publicity man for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was secretary.

The Legislature gave mandatory instructions to this commission, that it "shall recommend the method of executing and paying for such improvements as it may propose, and shall make such maps, plans and estimates of cost as may be needed for its investigation, or for the proper presentation of its conclusions."

The commission, in fact, admitted the magnitude of its work in the words, "The scope of investigation entrusted to the discretion of the commission is a very broad one; indeed, it is almost as comprehensive as the whole question of the public welfare and progress of the metropolitan district."

But, the commission later explains that it "deals only with those matters which it regards as of most immediate concern to the public." And, again, the commission tells the Legislature that indebtedness of the commonwealth on account of the metropolitan district, as well as the direct and indirect debt of the cities and towns comprising that district and the taxation inevitably resulting therefrom, "the commission is constrained to withhold its recommendation, and therefore does not recommend," that any of the improvements it outlines be undertaken at the present time. The commission then takes the position that no expenditure requiring a large bond issue should be made by the state or the cities and towns within the metropolitan district until that debt is reduced.

Improvement Needed
But, on the very next line it states: "It is very important, nevertheless, that the public should reach some definite and comprehensive plan with reference to all these desirable railroad, terminal and harbor improvements. The commission recommends that the work of formulating such a plan for ultimate presentation to the Legislature be placed in charge of a commission to be appointed by the Governor and council, with no other duty than the working out of this great transportation problem, and that no reasonable expense be spared to have the stud-



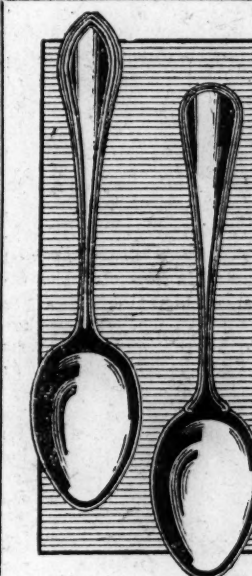
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ABOUT QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS SPENT ON PLANNING

Massachusetts and Outside Experts Have Served on Public and Semi-Public Investigating Boards, and Methods in Cities Abroad Have Been Viewed

(Continued from page four)

new civic center and the establishment of one board for highways, parks, water and sewerage were taken up.

Reports were made for the commission by George R. Wadsworth, engineer, on the railroads and terminals; Commissioner Fitzgerald, consulting civil engineer, on the docks; Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect, on a metropolitan plan; Commissioner Peabody and Mr. Shurtleff, on a new civic center; Commissioner Day, on finances; Richard A. Hale, civil engineer, on waterways, and by Secretary Baxter, on the waterfront. Commissioner Peabody made a voluntary study of European ports and cities and applied their practices to Boston.

Joint Board Makeup

The joint board, familiarly called the "Big Four," included the railroad, harbor and land, transit and metropolitan park commissions. Walter Perley Hall, chairman of the railroad commission was a lawyer, assistant to the state attorney-general and today is justice of the Massachusetts superior court; the other members were Mr. White of the board on docks and terminals and George W. Bishop, former roadmaster of the Fitchburg railroad.

The chairman of the harbor and land commission was George E. Smith, a lawyer and former president of the Massachusetts Senate, the other members being Samuel M. Mansfield, a retired brigadier-general of the engineer corps, U. S. A., and Heman A. Harding, a lawyer and at one time in the Legislature.

George G. Crocker was chairman of the transit commission, the other members including George F. Swain, today chairman of this body, and a professor of civil engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University; Horace G. Allen and Josiah Quincy, lawyers, and James B. Noyes, financier. William B. de las Casas was then chairman as he is today of the park commission, and a lawyer, his co-members being Edwin U. Curtis, lawyer, former mayor of Boston, assistant United States treasurer at Boston, and in 1909 collector of customs for the port of Boston; David N. Skillings, lumber merchant and bank director; Ellerton P. Whitney, vice-president of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, a steamship line, and Everett C. Benton, member of an insurance firm. Mr. Crocker was chairman of the joint board, with George Lyman Rogers as its secretary.

Electrification Favored

The joint board reported in January, 1911, in favor of constructing a tunnel between the North and South stations, providing that it be built and owned by a railroad company or companies and that the state might take it over. The report included the studies and estimates of cost on the electrification of the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven & Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn roads submitted by them. Harbor improvements in Dorchester bay, along Atlantic avenue, in East and South Boston were taken up as well as civic and highway betterments.

The construction of a large state dry dock was opposed. The cost of a highway over the tunnel between the North and South stations was reported upon by Leslie C. Wood and the land areas and assessed valuations in connection with a highway between Causeway street and the Charles river dam were given by Mr. Shurtleff.

Near the close of 1911, a new state administrative body, the directors of the port of Boston, was appointed to take charge of the maintenance and development of Boston harbor and \$9,000,000 appropriated for its use. The directors took over the powers, duties and rights of the harbor and land commission in respect to the harbor.

Port Directors Named

Hugh Bancroft, as chairman of the directors, received \$15,000; the others, \$10,000. Mr. Bancroft (son of President William A. Bancroft of the Boston Elevated Railway) and Joseph A. Conry were lawyers, William F. Fitzgerald was a financier, Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Ship Building Company, and George E. Smith, as ex-officio chairman of the harbor and land commission.

The directors built the first modern state pier on the foundations of the old state wharf at South Boston, supervised the completion of the new fish pier alongside the state pier, both being 1200 feet long, and purchased the site for state pier No. 1 at East Boston. They increased the overseas passenger and freight service of the port to a considerable degree.

The organization of this board was changed in 1914, however, to one of three members, each receiving a salary of \$6,000. The last or supplementary report of this body contained a plan showing possible development of the East and South Boston sides of the harbor and a study including partial development of the property along Atlantic avenue. Edwin F. McSweeney, formerly in politics and a newspaper editor, and Lombard Williams, formerly member of the Massachusetts Senate with Mr. Conry formed the new directorate.

Boards Changed

Changes were also made in the state regulation of the railroad end of trans-

portation, the old railroad commission being replaced by the public service commission consisting of five members, receiving \$9,000 per annum, with the exception of the chairman, who was given \$10,000. This commission was recommended by Governor Foss in a message to the Legislature on April 24, 1912, in which he outlined various broad developments in the metropolitan district concerning the railroads and placed their cost at possibly \$100,000,000.

The old railroad commission and the public service commission, acting with the Boston transit commission, had submitted reports in 1911 and 1914 on the improvement of transportation facilities, and the railroad commission and the directors of the port of Boston had presented a report in 1912 on railroad facilities.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission, is a lawyer; the other members being George W. Anderson, who recently retired to take the position of United States attorney for Massachusetts, and is succeeded by Joseph B. Eastman, lawyer and secretary of the Public Franchise League; Everett E. Stone, formerly a railroad official and mayor of Springfield, Mass.; Clinton White and John F. Meaney, formerly a judge and secretary to Governor Walsh.

The public service commission presented a report to the Legislature in January, 1915, giving the amount invested in street railway and elevated railway lines in the state at practically \$200,000,000, and appending an historical review of the attitude of the commonwealth on public ownership of transportation facilities as shown by charters and general laws. In February it submitted a report on the relations of railroad corporations to the statute laws of Massachusetts and other states, and several proposed measures intended to straighten legislation relating to financial operations by the railroads.

The last report from the public service commission included the result of an extensive investigation of the metropolitan district transportation problem by experts from Minneapolis and proposed a zone system of fares for the street railway lines, and coordination of these lines in some directions with the railroad lines. It presented also a study for future consideration of a central sub-surface station in the market district for all of the railroads entering by tunnels with provision for trolley freight.

On Jan. 1, 1912, a report was filed by the "Metropolitan Plan Commission" in pursuance of an order of the Legislature as to whether a metropolitan plan, "a plan for coordinating civic development," was feasible. The commission, as appointed by the Governor, included Edward A. Filene, chairman, a merchant and civic philanthropist; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., an architect, later president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and John Nolen, city planner and landscape architect.

The commission recommended the appointment of a metropolitan planning board of five members, to "work out and publish from time to time a comprehensive serial plan for the metropolitan district setting forth its present and probable future condition as regards main thoroughfares, transportation lines and facilities of every sort properly coordinated; sites for public buildings and open spaces."

It further recommended studies of such problems as traffic congestion, better distribution of areas and buildings for residence, manufacturing, trade and transportation, better coordination of public transportation facilities and the best methods of financing the cost of improvements. It proposed that the participation of the state in public improvements be made with the approval of the board at a maximum of \$500,000 in any one year. It set forth that there is no district in the world where there are so many independent communities in so small an area, united so intimately in commerce and industry as the territory of the 38 cities and towns of the metropolitan district.

City Planners' Report

The Boston city planning board submitted to the public service commission recently a brief study of the "Larger Aspects of Passenger Transportation in Metropolitan Boston," in which it recommended ownership of all transportation facilities within the metropolitan district by the state, their operation as a unit either by the state through a general manager appointed by the public service commission or by a private company by lease, construction of the so-called Boston avenue and Wead tunnel, electrification of the roads and construction of a thoroughfare over the Boston & Albany roadbed from the Cove street bridge to Commonwealth avenue.

The members of this board include the chairman, Ralph A. Cram, an architect; William C. Ewing, civil engineer and head of Wells Memorial; John J. Walsh, lawyer; Henry Abrahams, secretary of Central Labor union; and Prof. Emily G. Balch, of the economics department of Wellesley College.

The industrial development board of the city of Boston is now studying the freight transportation situation of the city under John N. Cole, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives. It is supporting the plan of Mayor Curley of Boston which proposes

to form a Boston railroad terminal company, capital stock \$250,000, to take over by lease on a rental of 4 1/2 per cent of their value, all of the properties of the standard gauge railroads within a radius of 15 miles of the State House, to equip with electricity and issue 50-year bonds at 4 1/2 per cent guaranteed by the state up to a maximum of \$5,000,000.

Mr. Cole was appointed by a committee chosen by Mayor Curley. His advisory board includes William A. Gaston, Philip Stockton, Allan Forbes and John J. Martin, financiers; F. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company; and Louis K. Liggett, Alexander McGregor, former member of Governor's council, and William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, merchants.

Other Inquiries

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its transportation committee and transportation department, has made numerous investigations and reports on conditions affecting Greater Boston. It has taken up the situation presented by the New Haven-Boston & Maine separation, steamship and trolley lines, various rate changes, reduction in express rates, bettering the discrimination in rates against the port of Boston, uniform demurrage code, increase in steamship accommodations, switching charges, a belt line, and the recent financial rehabilitation problem of the New Haven.

The United Improvement Association under the presidency of Mr. Ewing, advocated electrification of the steam railroads and abolition of the smoke nuisance in 1910 and 1911. The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Boston 1915 under the leadership of E. A. Filene, the Mystic and Merrimack valley waterways associations, C. A. Ufford, Henry C. Long, George W. R. Harriman and many other semi-public and private interests have added their efforts to the solution. The most recent organization is the Terminal Zone Association of which George F. Willett of Norwood is president and which includes delegates from 70 or more cities and towns about Boston; it is working to draw up a comprehensive development plan for the entire metropolitan district that will be based on the formation of a company to control either through state or private management the properties of the railway and railroad companies in Boston.

MAYOR'S RETURN REVIVES PUBLIC WORKS INTEREST

Three Men Prominently Mentioned for Position of Commissioner Lately Made Vacant by Mr. Rourke's Retirement

Guy C. Emerson, engineer for the finance commission and former superintendent of streets for Mayor Hibbard; Edward F. Murphy, chief engineer in the sewer department, and James H. Sullivan, division engineer in the street department, continue to be the three men most spoken of for the vacant position of commissioner of public works.

With the return of Mayor Curley to the city today from a trip to Washington and New York, speculation at city hall as to who would be the mayor's final and permanent selection for the place where he has temporarily installed Patrick O'Hearn, head of the building department, was renewed.

It is understood that Guy C. Emerson has the support of City Counselor John A. Sullivan, through whom, when former Mayor Fitzgerald removed Mr. Emerson from office, the latter was made engineer for the finance commission. When Mr. Curley became mayor of Boston he took John A. Sullivan from the finance commission and made him his municipal legal adviser and as such, friends of Mr. Emerson believe, he will have influence with the mayor in the affair of selecting a head for the public works department.

Guy C. Emerson has been connected with the city, state or federal service since October, 1889. At that time he went with the metropolitan sewerage service as a rodmann. In 1895 Mr. Emerson was employed by the United States government to assist in the construction of the Corbett tunnel in Wyoming and he worked there as an engineer for about three years.

On Feb. 3, 1901, he was made deputy superintendent of streets under the then Mayor Thomas N. Hart and he held this position for nearly one year. Then from November, 1901, until January, 1902, he was acting superintendent of streets. Before that time and after leaving the government employ in the Wyoming tunnel work he was assistant engineer in subway construction in Boston for the transit commission. When George A. Hibbard was elected mayor he made Mr. Emerson his superintendent of streets and in this capacity he continued until removed by Mr. Fitzgerald.

James H. Sullivan, who resides at 10 Longfellow street, Dorchester, entered the service of the city in January of 1889 in the street department which has later been made one of the three divisions of the department of public works under the present city charter. Mr.

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Prices Range From 5.00 to 16.50

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

Sullivan was deputy superintendent of streets when the street department was made part of the public works department and he was given the place of division engineer at a salary of \$4750. Union engineer at a salary of \$4750. Mr. Sullivan in temporary charge. It is this fact that caused his name to be much mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Rourke.

Edward F. Murphy, division engineer in the sewer service of the city resides at Adams street, ward 24. His salary as engineer in charge of the sewer service is \$3500. He was appointed to his present position on March 8, 1914. He first entered the service of the city in June of 1887 after graduating from the Seaboard English high school. He was then for four years in the city surveyor's office, now part of the street commission. He then went to the sewer department in May, 1891. For two years he was employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in different parts of the state engaged in the work of placing the wires underground. He was styled resident engineer and conducted the work in Swampscott, Tewkesbury, Marblehead and Lynn.

In 1902 he returned to city work as assistant engineer in the sewer service and he was in charge of the Dorchester district. He continued there until made division engineer.

IDLE MEN GIVEN WORK IN CAMPAIGN OF LOCAL CLEANUP

Motion Picture Theaters Are Helping Arouse Interest and Children Are Active

Those in charge of the clean-up and paint-up campaign express satisfaction with the progress of the work, reports at the meeting of the executive committee at city hall being to the effect that a great deal of effective work is going on all over the city.

Motion picture theaters in the various districts are assisting by showing stereopticon slides between reels urging spectators to join the movement. Steps are being taken today to have the common better officer, that the throwing of waste paper on the turf and walks may be stopped. Several of the district chairmen reported giving employment to idle men in clearing up rubbish at 20 cents an hour. Boys and girls are doing valuable work in all parts of the city.

Back Bay was reported to be looking better than it had ever before, as a result of the clean-up activities. Resolutions were passed expressing appreciation for the services of Louis K.

Rourke to the city as public works commissioner. The finance committee reported that \$465 had been collected to carry on the work.

AMBASSADOR TOURS ARGENTINA PROVINCES

BUENOS AIRES—F. J. Stimson, the American ambassador at Buenos Aires, has just returned to this city from a tour of the provinces as a guest of the minister of education, Thomas Cullen. The educational establishments of the country were inspected and Mr. Stimson has expressed himself as very favorably impressed with everything he saw.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE MEET

At the annual May breakfast of the Daughters of Maine Club at the Hotel Thorndike Tuesday Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott, president of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the guest. Mrs. John J. Enneking of Hyde Park presided and made the address of welcome.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS OF CAMBRIDGE TO VISIT PORTLAND

Cambridge Commandery, Knights Templars is preparing to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization by a trip to Portland, Me., on May 23, accompanied by Bethlehem Commandery, Gloucester.

A banquet is to be held at the Fal-mouth hotel in the evening, followed by an entertainment. Next day the Templars will sail among the islands of Casco bay and have a clam bake at Long Island, followed by sports and games. In the evening there will be a supper and entertainment. May 30 the Knights will attend a church service in a body and will return home in the afternoon on a special train.

The committee in charge consists of Elmer P. Sargent, Jr., E. C.; Hugh M. Tolar, G., and George B. Colesworthy, C. G. A band will accompany the Knights. It is expected that there will be 100 in the party.



National Shawmut Bank

Statement of Condition

At the close of business May 1, 1915

Comptroller's Call

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	\$62,762,996.81
United States Bonds at par	3,845,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	13,640,184.98
Banking House	2,850,000.00
Cash Resources	37,296,335.46
	\$120,394,517.25

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid In	\$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,600,980.86
Special Deposits of Bonds	1,227,000.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,565,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	198,500.00
Deposits	97,803,036.39
	\$120,394,517.25



WETHERN'S

Introducing the New Summer Styles

The above picture depicts just what will be the vogue for this summer.

Large, floppy hats, in Leghorns, Panamas and Milan Braids will lead, and be worn by women who care to be up to the minute.

A comprehensive showing of everything that is correct in SPORT HATS, from the simple little felt crusher to the smartest kid-trimmed sailiors and mannish Panamas.



Smart Sport Hat, originally made by Odette of Paris. Silk top, ramie hemp underbrim. In colors to match the sweater coats. Soft and pliable and, up to the present writing, has been sold at \$10.00 and up in town. \$3.98 each. These hats on sale Friday morning. Mail orders filled.

TEMPLE PLACE

WEST STREET

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Solid Color and Novelty Patterns in Wash Frocks

Where is the "simple white muslin" which used to be the traditional summer dress of womanhood? According to the poets and novelists of its day, it was a slightly ruffled affair, with a "knot of blue ribbon at the throat." There was, generally, also, a flower at the lady's belt.

The white muslin is here again, it is true, but it is anything but simple; there is no knot of ribbon at its neck, and the flower at the wearer's belt would really be a corsage bouquet, for her belt is high up under her arms. Moreover, the frock is not allowed to be white muslin for more than a part of the skirt, say, or the chemisette under the tiny jacket, or an occasional ruffle. The rest is of solid color, or color stripes, or embroidered flowerets, or bandings of color, or smocking or piping or shirring. Combinations of solid white or solid color with all sorts of novelty materials in one or more harmonizing shades have entirely replaced the simple white muslin, except for the little girl—and even her summer frocks are apt to show gay girdles and bits of hand embroidery here and there.

Color Combinations

From the severest street linens to the fluffiest afternoon crepes and wash voiles, the solid color or white is set off by some variety of color combination. Sometimes the striped skirt, in white and one color, running either up and down or around, has a wee silk coat in solid color. In other models the frock is of solid color with an odd little embroidered bolero and a bias band of the embroidered material about the hem.

The tub frock shown in the accompanying sketch is a model in pink linen which would have persuaded the extremists of other days to abandon the "simple white muslin" instantly, could they have seen it. It is so springlike and gay that it speaks of the peach orchards in all their loveliness. The linen is soft shell pink, with a lifted waist line and long full skirt. The material used for the little square bolero and the patch pockets, high on the skirt, is a striped linen in which the same shade of pink is alternated with white, a soft French blue and some strong lines of black. From under the bolero drops a little vest of pointed embroidery, hiding the top of the skirt. A filmy white guimpe of organdie or net, with wide rolling shawl collar, gives an airy touch to the frock. A bit of ribbed Roman ribbon, in the same gay tones, flying at the back of the big black hat, with its one pink rose at the front, connects frocks and hat very charmingly.

Quaint Gown

One of the quaintest and most unusual dresses seen in the Fifth Avenue shops this spring was of a closely woven washing material, somewhat resembling the old-time percale but lighter in weight, in a broad blue and white stripe. The stripes were even in width and alternating, being about an inch wide, and the shade was that dull soft blue which hints of gray. The skirt was so full that it gave the stripes an accordion-plaited look. A blouse of sheer batiste fell over a broad girdle of pale pink taffeta, and over the blouse was a sleeveless bolero of the blue and white stripe, brought diagonally across the shoulders to a point above the girdle, where a bunch of pink rosebuds was fastened.

Chiffon is used considerably, combined with washing materials, for afternoon wear. One attractive dress was of green and white striped crepe, narrow and wide stripes alternating, with a hip-length coat of dull green chiffon, edged about with a pink double frill of the same material. The coat is detached so that the dress can be easily washed.

Never before were the morning linens, gingham and cottons so smart and simple as this year. Yellow linens as bright as jonquils; cool blue linens with pipings of green, hinting of cornflowers and their leaves; dove gray crash, with pale rose for a vestee; lavender and rose and blue cottons, striped like stick candy, and worn with panels of solid color at each side of the skirt, with an attached ton of the plain color. There are durable brown linens and cottons, too, and of course the indispensable white linen, crash or cotton, the standard and standby for regular summer wear.

Enlarged Little Nell Frock

If children's clothes follow the styles set for grown ups, so now and then do



Summer frock of rose pink linen, with ton jacket and pockets of striped linen in pink, white, black, and dull blue. Undervest of white organdie, and large shawl collar and sleeves of white organdie. Wide hat of black straw or horsehair, with one huge pink rose in front and flying ends of Roman striped ribbon, to match linen trimming on frock, at the back.

adult summer frocks adopt the childish modes. For example, one of the most amusing little dresses brought out for misses and small women is an enlarged copy of the Little Nell frock—a full linen skirt in dull color attached by large pearl buttons to a very simple white blouse, box-plaited and having a wide peasant collar. The waist line is high, and the Kate Greenaway effect is most pronounced. Only very slender small women should wear it—and then it is somewhat in the nature of fancy dress and should not be taken too seriously as a current fashion.

Among the more elaborate lingerie and lace gowns for summer, there is less color shown, although there is generally a colored girdle or a little embroidered device in color somewhere about them. The crepes, both plain and in rough

PEONY A FAVORITE IN MANY LANDS

It is often difficult to determine the exact dates of the introduction of flowers into England, says a writer for the *Gentleman* (London), but in the case of the peony we have authentic record that Peony Albiflora was brought over from Siberia in 1548; while Peony Moutan was first seen in England in 1789, being sent over from China. One species—Peony Corallina—grows on the island of Steep Holme, in the mouth of the Severn, but its presence there, although dating from a great age, is untraceable.

There are two very distinct types of peony found in most gardens today; one is the sturdy growing herbaceous perennial, with its tuberiform roots, not unlike those of the dahlia; and the other, which is called the tree peony, is erect in growth, and possesses half-wooded stems. The numerous varieties of the former are mainly descended from Peonia Albiflora and Peonia Officinalis; while varieties of the latter have sprung from the Chinese Peony Moutan.

Intercropping or Companion Cropping

Where two or more crops are grown on the same soil at the same time it is known as intercropping or companion cropping. By this is meant that crops maturing at different times are planted together, and when one is ready for market it is cut and the other one left until it reaches maturity. Intercropping is practised on small pieces of land with good success. Larger returns can be had from this method than any other, says S. C. Johnston, vegetable specialist of the Ontario department of agriculture, who gives these examples:

Cabbage in rows three feet apart; two rows of spinach 8 to 10 inches apart in between.

Early lettuce and beets, 10 to 12 inches apart.

Horseshoe in permanent rows 3 feet apart; cucumbers in alternate rows 6 to 8 feet apart.

Corn and pumpkins, both permanent crops.

Parsnips in rows 3 feet apart; early beets pricked out in between rows.

FRENCH COOK BOOK OF LAST CENTURY

"La Cuisinière Bourgeoise" is a small cookery book solidly bound in imitation calf. Its back is covered with small gilt diamonds, still bright; its date is the year 1825, and the price marked on its title page is 1.2; the corners of the cover have got worn away and the pages here and there show marks of usage; otherwise it is as perfect as if it came only yesterday from the press, writes a contributor to *T. P.'s Weekly* (London). I see from a figure on an interleaf that I paid 4d. for it, and the purchase was from a barrow. Its print is large, with each recipe given a middle headline that breaks the page into two or three spaces. It is so small and compact that it would fit into an ordinary sized handbag, and it contains three hundred pages. Its chief charm, however, is its eminent practicability. As one reads one can see the author in the capacity of a good housewife. One feels that she has watched tenderly over the case-roles, and that the ingredients which simmered therein were chosen and chopped and flavored by herself.

"The persons who have to live by domestic service," she says, "and who wish to gain the esteem and friendship of their masters must be economical, industrious, obliging. They must be polite without stooping to flattery, make the interests of the house they serve their own, and must never allow themselves to gossip about any member of the family." And later we have the sweeping statement: "A servant will never find herself better off than in her first; if she has the good sense to remain with her employers their fortunes to a great extent become hers, and in that lies her recompense."

It is hard to throw a bridge back to the time when such sentiments were accepted as commonplaces. Nor am I going to attempt the unprofitable task. On the contrary, my reason for touching the little French cookery book was to see if it could not be put to some useful service for the present. For the children's dinner, for instance, a leaf might be taken from the French love for leg potages. The stockpot is in every French kitchen—no matter how small—

a supply of bouillon is always to hand. Mark the word bouillon, for it must be remarked that the French cook has too much respect for the palate to make her stockpot a receptacle for all sorts of odds and ends.

Personally, I believe the odds and ends legend has had much to do with the disfavor of the stockpot in the small kitchen. Our Cuisinière recommends plain meat for the stockpot, and says the fresher the better. However, the point is to have a quantity of plain, well-flavored liquor for foundation. This supplied by boiling once or twice a week, the children's dinner could be made a simple problem; with rice, vermicelli or macaroni added and simmered on a glimmer of gas for a few hours. A potato soup is made by adding six dessertspoonfuls of scraped potatoes to a quart of bouillon. The liquid should be brought to a boil, the potatoes added, and the whole stirred until it thickens. Five minutes suffices to cook.

WRONG NAMES FOR RIGHT CLOTHES

It is time that some one renamed some of the clothes that men wear—the lounge suit, for instance. The name is all wrong, says the *Observer* (London). The lounge suit is not a suit designed specially for the man who wishes to lounge while he is dressed. The lounge suit of today is practically "the" suit for every man. This season—which is to be distinguished by being no season worth speaking of—the lounge suit will be more than ever "the" suit. Morning coats and silk hats will seldom be wanted. Who knows but that this may not be the first step toward the extermination of the silk hat?

In years gone by the lounge suit was known as a suit of "dittos" and it was reserved exclusively for the country. Nowadays the cloth from which lounge suits are made are equal in quality and finish to the finest cloth that men wear either in the form of morning coats or evening clothes. The modern lounge coat is a very smart, dressy coat. There is nothing indicative of lounging in the

NEW SQUARE DISHPAN FITS THE SINK

Dishpans have always been round. Just why nobody seems to know. Perhaps because dishes were round, and seemed to call for a round pan to be washed in. But meanwhile the sink has always been square, and until very recently the housewife has been daily attempting to solve that perplexing problem of how to fit the round peg into the square hole. Now that manufacturers are awake to the housewife's needs, however, and are devoting their attention to devices which shall make her work more convenient and pleasant, there has appeared a new dishpan—a square dishpan, which fits into the sink comfortably and keeps its porcelain as white and shining as can be. It doesn't wobble about, as the round one did, because it didn't fit; it stands easily in the sink on four rubber legs which keep the porcelain from being scratched. It has a plugged hole in the bottom, and under the hole, through which the water escapes when the dishes are done, there

is a fine galvanized strainer made like a drawer. This catches all the heavy particles which collect in the pan. The drawer pulls out, its contents are disposed of in the garbage can, and the sink and dishpan have only to be rinsed out to be thoroughly clean again. The pan is made of a special non-rusting material.

Careful Attention Given to Fine Ware at the Table

Among the customs of our grandmothers was that of giving personal care to the fragile cups, saucers and other pieces of fine china and glass, and it was probably this appreciative attention which made the china last so long. A little tub or sometimes a silver basin filled with hot soapsuds was brought to the housemother on a tray directly after each meal. She would then gather up the silver, glass and egg shell cups, and wash, dry and put them away. The idea is again becoming popular, and no housekeeping outfit is complete without its small cedar tub, mop, tray and soft linen towels.

Scallops Within Scallops

There is a stronger liking for scallops this season than ever before, according to the Philadelphia North American. The remarkable part about the scallops is their variety of shapes. There are the regulation scallops, round scallops, oblong scallops, square scallops, etc.

The bottom of a striped silk dress is finished in large scallops, while each scallop is cut into tiny scallops. Either side of the bodice in front is treated in the same manner, and between the scallops a dainty lace vestee is visible.

When on Fifth Avenue



You cannot afford to pass by without stopping in to see what pretty summer effects are possible with the aid of the *triplet Switch*—Simonson's latest. It is really three tiny switches—you can wear one, two or all three parts, as occasion requires.

"The Everlasting Wave"

will make your own hair beautifully wavy and fluffy and easy to dress. Dampness, sea air or surf bathing will not affect it, while shampooing only improves the wave. We guarantee the wave to remain for at least six months. It really lasts for years. See demonstration in our show window.

To obtain our latest booklet ask for "Hair Modes."

Hair Goods and
Hairdressing

A. Simonson
506 Fifth Avenue

Near 42d Street,
New York

Great Spring Sale



Housekeeping Linens

McCutcheon's Spring Sale of Housekeeping Linens, has each year become of greater importance to women who know that the name McCutcheon's means "The best in linens."

In spite of the unsettled condition of the linen markets of the world, the sale is taking place this year as usual—and will continue until May 29th. It affords a most favorable opportunity to buy at reduced prices linens that we purchased when prices were 10% to 20% lower than at present.

The collection includes a great range of qualities and sizes, as may be seen from the items listed below:

Table Cloths—from \$1.90 to 50.00 each.

Napkins—from \$1.85 to 21.00 per dozen.

Sheets—from \$5.00 to 14.50 per pair.

Pillow Cases—from \$1.25 to 5.00 per pair.

Towels—from \$2.00 to 13.50 per dozen.

And some special values in Tea Cloths, Bath Sets, Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads.

We repeat that this is a most favorable opportunity for the thrifty housekeeper to lay in a supply of linens for autumn as well as summer use.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention
Write for Illustrated Booklet

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.



Gerhardt Co.
16 East 33rd St., New York
Third Floor Tel. Murray Hill 1557

Spring 1915

Hats

—PARIS—
—LONDON—
—and our
own original
designs



They embody style and
resist wear

"BEST-EVER"
TRADE MARK

Boys Clothes—\$5.00 & up
Guaranteed All Wool

If not handled in your town write us direct. Ask for complimentary booklet, "It's a Boy."
Schoenberg Brothers Makers Chicago

30 West 39th Street New York

Entire Building Tel. 1742 Greeley

SMART FASHIONS IN
Gowns, Wraps, Suits
Costumes, Corsets
OFFERED AT
Still Greater Reductions
During the Continuation of Our
CLEARANCE SALE

RED FERN
GOWNS

Monitor readers in the vicinity of New York will be interested in our special gown sale announcements which will appear on this page SATURDAY, MAY 8

3 East 43rd St., New York

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE, SWEET, WHOLE SOME

Franklin Mills Flour
In order to get the original and genuine entire wheat you should ask for it by name.
FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
Booklet of recipes mailed free.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Fine Hardwood Floors
All kinds thin and thick, old floors renovated
W. J. DAY & CO.
43 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUR BOOK PLATE beautifully designed and engraved: \$300 will give you the drawing, the steel plate and 100 impressions. Send 50 cents for a signed artist proof of my craftsmanship.
BRET, 30 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

CANDY!
By Parcel Post
as fresh and delicious as when it leaves our factory.
Send for our illustrated catalogue.
GEO. HAAS & SONS
770 Market St., San Francisco

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Figures Cut in Cork and Then Printed

Here is an amusing game which anybody can play who is permitted to use ink. Or some one else can prepare the ink pad. This can be made by putting several layers of blotting paper together in the top of a tin box and soaking them with ink. Several pads can be made, using ink of different colors. Then on the ends of corks the boy can cut with a sharp knife anything he likes—letters or figures like triangles and squares and even designs like trees and houses. The corks are easier to cut if a little damp.

Of course the figure is cut in relief, as we say; that is, it stands out from the rest of the cork. It is made by first drawing the form on the smooth face of the cork with a sharp pencil or with pen and ink. All but the inked lines must be carefully cut away with the sharp knife. Then this stamp is pressed on good writing paper it makes a figure. With the different colored inks and with the use of different figures, a great many interesting combinations can be made.

Puzzle

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—The king is Jehoiakim. The words are: 1. James. 2. Seven. 3. Gibon. 4. Aaron. 5. Sarai. 6. Abram. 7. Token. 8. Sidon. 9. Moses.

THEIR TRADES

A group of men were gathered together, talking of their occupations, when one said: "Subtract from my trade a near relative and leave another." Said the second: "Take away what I am as a small individual—outside my trade—and there is only a fern left." Said a third: "Take away from me a peculiar style of song, and from my neighbor here a great distance, and we are the same." Said the fourth: "I draw heavy loads; add to me a small instrument used by all civilized peoples, and I will erect a fine building for you." "I am also in for promotion," said number five. "I now handle coarse heavy metal; change my color, I work with precious things." "Well," said number six, "I need no change, for I am already more than complete." What were the occupations represented?—Christian Advocate.

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS TO CONVELE HERE

Teachers in State-Aided Schools to Have Two-Day Conference on Problems and Methods of Manual and Household Work

The third annual conference of teachers in Massachusetts state-aided vocational schools will be in Boston Friday and Saturday. Topics related to such schools for boys will be discussed at meetings at the Boston industrial school for boys, in the Brimmer building, Common street, and those related to schools for girls will be considered at the trade school for girls, 620 Massachusetts avenue.

The morning and afternoon programs of each section will begin with a general meeting for the presentation of questions of common interest. This will last one hour, from 10 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m., and will be followed, except on Saturday afternoon, by round-table groups where detail work will be more carefully considered.

All sections will unite on Saturday afternoon in a meeting to be held at the Girls' Trade school where efficiency measurements and illustrations will be discussed from 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by an illustrated lecture on the artistic side of manual work by Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts in Boston public schools.

Work With Boys

The opening session of the boys' section will consider trade mathematics in their relation to machine shop practice, in the electrical department and in the woodworking department, and trade science in the machine shop, each subject presented by a director or instructor in one of the schools. At the afternoon session there will be an illustrated lecture on jig work and "a discussion and analysis of blank K," by Charles R. Allen, agent for industrial education in Massachusetts. The discussion of trade mathematics will be continued at the session on Saturday morning.

Round tables will be held on these two days on cabinetmaking, drafting, mechanical drawing and sheet metal work, electrical work, house carpentry, machine shop, printing, steam practice and power plant engineering, general subjects, special patternmaking and special automobile repairing.

The girls trade school and homemaking sections will open formally on Friday morning with addresses of welcome for the state by Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education; for the city by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools; for the school by Edith M. Howes, chairman of the advisory board. The trade school section will consider the content of the course of instruction. At the afternoon session ways in which the trade teacher can help the art and academic teachers will be presented. Reports on the course of study will be given at the session on Saturday morning. The round table conferences will be in cooking, dressmaking, millinery, power machine operating, and under the head of related vocational art, English and arithmetic.

Round Tables Planned

Following the formal opening of the program on Friday morning the homemaking section will take up the course of study with the related mathematics of sewing and cooking, and the related English of sewing and cooking. In the afternoon a course in household management will be considered. The teaching of color and art appreciation and cultural subjects in the homemaking school will be discussed Saturday morning. Round tables will be held in the other sections, on cooking, dressmaking, millinery and textiles.

TELEGRAPHERS TO ASK 6-HOUR DAY, SAYS CHIEF

WASHINGTON—An eight-hour day having been obtained for railway telegraphers and signalmen, the next effort will be to get a six-hour day, as in Germany, President H. B. Perham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers told the industrial relations commission today.

The short day was needed, he said, because of the intensity of the work.

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION MEETS

Officers of the Boston Textile Association were elected at the annual meeting and dinner at the Boston City Club last night. Among the guests and speakers were W. S. Field of the continuation school, John Kelley of the Boston evening schools and Charles B. Allen, agent of the state board of education. These officers were elected: G. J. Quinn, president; William E. O'Brien, secretary; P. F. O'Keefe, treasurer.

LYNN WANTS STRIKE SETTLED

LYNN, Mass.—At a meeting of the municipal council Tuesday it was voted to ask the state board of arbitration to attempt a settlement of the edgemarkers' strike which has tied up the shoe factory of Albert M. O'Leary for several weeks. The efforts of local organizations to bring about a settlement have been unsuccessful.

MR. HOBSON IN CONNECTICUT
HARTFORD, Conn.—Former Congressman Richard P. Hobson, who is touring the state in the interests of the prohibition movement, addressed the Connecticut House of Representatives on Tuesday.

AMONG PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

The annual meeting of the John Hancock chapter, D. A. R., will be held May 18 at the Old Royall house in Medford. The chapter furnished the spinning room in the Royall house, nearly every member giving something. Among the furnishings are old-fashioned looms, John Hancock's candlesticks and a valuable hand-woven bedspread. At a recent meeting the chapter made gifts to the American International College at Springfield, to Continental hall and to the American Sailors' Home at Alexandria, Egypt.

The Rev. Edward Cummings will address the annual meeting of Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., tomorrow morning at the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street. The hostesses will be Mrs. Charles Liffier, Jr., and Mrs. William De Young Field, regent.

The China class of the Gen. Israel Putnam chapter, D. A. R., of Danvers, has been invited to meet at the old Capin house at Topsfield this afternoon. The house is furnished in the style of 1640, the period which has received the special attention of the class during its season. The annual meeting will be held May 19. The latter part of the month the chapter expects to dedicate the fountain which it has had made for the central square of the town at a cost of about \$1000, as a memorial to the sailors and soldiers of Danvers who took part in the Revolutionary war. Early in June the chapter will give a play, "The Pipes of Pan."

The Col. Jeremiah Page Society, Children of the American Revolution, are to be entertained at a picnic June 16 on Mt. Burnet, Salem. Capt. Henry N. Comely will tell stories of history connected with the spot.

A tablet marking the first landing place of Hingham settlers and the spot where the first religious service was held will be dedicated Sunday by the Old Colony chapter, D. A. R., of Hingham. Part of the exercises will be held in the old Hingham church.

Old North chapter, D. A. R. was entertained in North Wilmington by the vice-regent, Mrs. Ellen S. Perry, assisted by Miss R. M. Giles, and Miss Dorothy Flint, April 26. Luncheon was served and a talk on birds was given by Mrs. Foye of Lawrence.

Children of the different chapters of the Children of the American Revolution will hold a party at Colonial House Saturday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, state director of the C. A. R., and Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the national society C. A. R.

At the last reception of the season at the state headquarters of the D. A. R., Pierce building, Copley square, last Monday afternoon, the General Joseph Bad-

BOSTON COAST SURVEY OFFICE CHIEF IS NAMED

F. L. Roberts of the United States Department of Commerce to Have Charge of Quarters to Be Opened Soon

F. L. Roberts, commercial agent of the United States department of commerce, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, has been chosen to have charge of the Boston office of the coast and geodetic survey. Dr. Ernest L. Jones, superintendent of that division of government service, recently in Boston from Washington headquarters, made arrangements with Mr. Roberts for handling business of that department. Establishment of a suboffice in Boston makes the fifth suboffice of the coast survey. Others are at Manila, San Francisco, Seattle and New York. A sixth office is shortly to be opened in New Orleans in the Hibernia Bank building.

Present quarters of the local office of the department of commerce, are located in the Oliver building, Milk street, but within a few weeks it will be located on the eighteenth floor of the new custom house tower, according to present plans. Actual service as a suboffice of the coast survey will be in effect then. A special case is being made to keep records, charts, maps, and other publications relating to work of the coast survey together. They will be on hand for reference, distribution or any need.

Attention will be given the New England coast by the coast survey this summer, a special boat having been purchased in addition to the two now operated by that department. The new boat is expected here about June 1, and will be used in chartering reefs, hidden rocks, etc., along the coast from Connecticut to Maine. This is said to be the first time that such detailed attention has been paid to this coast by this department.

Wire drags are used to locate reefs or other obstructions to navigation. As many as 60 men sometimes comprise crew of one of the boats of the coast survey. Many small boats are also taken on board the large craft, and much like fishermen, the crew of the coast survey boat leave the big craft in their smaller boats, and drag wires along the ocean bottom. Records will be made of all obstructions to navigation close in shore.

Results of the work of this department since 1906 on the Atlantic seaboard, working north in summer and south in winter, show 3000 rocks charted, having less water over them than existing charts showed. Of this number 900 affect navigation, according to records.

This summer's work will be carefully recorded at the local office, the employees keeping in touch with Mr. Roberts. As fast as each district is surveyed, charts will be made and placed on sale in the local office. The charge is small, barely covering expense of printing and preparing.

Lighthouse department officials issue warning to mariners that wire drags will be operated by coast and geodetic survey parties along the coast between Baker island and the Cape Cod canal between May 1 and Sept. 30. The notice states that some of the drags are more than two miles long and may be crossed at any point excepting between the towing launch and the large buoy near them where the towline approaches the surface. Steamers passing over the

NEW ENGLAND HARDWARE MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Preparing Elaborate Motion Picture Argument for Boston as 1916 Convention City

At a meeting of the executive committee and advisory board of the New England Hardware Dealers Association yesterday afternoon 24 new members were enrolled and the following officers were elected to fill vacancies caused by resignations: First vice-president, James Strookbine, Watertown, Conn.; second vice-president, Charles O. Eaton, Brunswick, Maine; directors, Arthur C. Lamson, Marlboro, Mass.; James De P. Phelps, Windsor Locks, Conn.; B. M. Scott, Newport, R. I.

It was voted to hold the annual summer outing in August. It was voted to send President Henry M. Sanders and Secretary George A. Fiel of Boston, former President Frank E. Stacy of Springfield, former President Archie J. Osborne of Holyoke, former President F. Alexander Chandler of Boston and James P. Mackay of Brookline as delegates to the convention of the National Retail Hardware Association at St. Paul in June, and to urge strong for Boston national, 1916. From St. Paul the majority of the delegation will proceed to California and the expositions.

At noon a moving picture film was made of the directors' meeting, and later another of the directors and associates at the council chamber at the State House, where Governor Walsh extended a letter of invitation and urgent argument for the National Association to come to Boston in 1916. These views will be part of a series of films being made of places and faces of civic and trade interest throughout New England, which will be shown at St. Paul this June, and later at each state hardware convention throughout the United States.

LEAGUE SOUNDS COLLEGE OPINION ON MILITARISM

NEW YORK—The Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, which was formed recently among the students at Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton and other colleges to combat the activities of such organizations as the American Legion and the National Security League, is undertaking an investigation to discover the exact strength of the militaristic spirit among college men.

Two hundred letters are being sent to the editors of college dailies, to find their attitude towards summer training camps, military drills and lectures on military tactics.

Eight hundred letters are being sent to instructors and professors in colleges and universities to gauge their personal inclinations as to increased armaments and a larger army, recruited among college students.

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Filene's

Smartness is featured above everything else in

This Annual Sale of Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Embracing taffeta, stripes, pongee, white, ruffled and Quaker dresses—"the" modes of the hour—all at very low special prices.

Not a common style or ordinary value in this sale

Women's Dresses at \$10; braided linen, embroidered voile.

Women's Dresses at \$15; striped taffeta, crepe de chine, meteor, embroidered voile.

Women's Dresses at \$18.50; taffeta.

Women's Day and Evening Dresses at \$26.50; few of a kind, darned filet net, striped chiffon, heavy soft taffeta, taffeta broche.

(Filene's—Sixth Floor)



Misses' Dresses at \$7.50 and \$8.75; French and linen, striped seed voile, English voile, linen suspender dresses.

Misses' Dresses at \$10; pongee, plaid Swiss crepe.

Misses' Dresses at \$15; taffeta three tier and Quaker dresses, net dresses embroidered in French wreaths.

Misses' Dresses at \$18.50; flowered crepe de chine, few of a kind, dresses in taffeta and plain crepe de chine.

(Filene's—Fourth Floor)

SALE IS FOR TODAY, TOMORROW AND FRIDAY

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

TO the depositors of the Winthrop National Bank, whose business has been consolidated with that of this institution, we would extend a cordial invitation to make full use of the banking facilities afforded at our new building, and it is our hope that the close personal relations which prevailed between the depositors and officers of the Winthrop Bank may be continued and extended to the officers of the combined institutions.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

28 State Street

Boston

PAIGE

"The Standard of Value and Quality"

"Just Human Intelligence"

—is all you need to recognize in Paige cars—
"The World's Greatest Motor Car Value."

If you will look at all "Sixes"—at all prices—and then compare them with the Paige "Six," a big, roomy, powerful, luxurious, seven-passenger car, you will wonder why you shouldn't pay MORE, instead of vastly LESS, for the Paige "Six."

If you will look at all the "Fours"—at all prices—and then compare them with the Paige Glenwood, with its unequaled combination of highest grade features, you will wonder why you shouldn't pay MORE instead of vastly LESS, for the Paige "Four"—and the

Paige "Six-46" is \$1395—and the

Paige Glenwood "Four-36" is now \$1075.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Paige Motor Company of Boston

SHERWOOD HALL, JR., Manager
889 Boylston Street, Corner of Gloucester
Phone Back Bay, 3164
SERVICE DEPARTMENT, 26 Green Street, Cambridge
Phone 3682 Cambridge

MRS. STORROW ELECTED

Mrs. James J. Storrow was unanimously elected president of the Women's City Club of Boston at a meeting of the executive committee Tuesday.

New elections were Dr. Blanche A. Denig as first vice-president and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird as second vice-president. The committees will be named later.

STATE PYTHIANS NOMINATE THEIR GRAND OFFICERS

Final Session of Forty-Sixth Annual Convention Names Dr. Roger S. York as Head of the Massachusetts Organization

Dr. Roger S. York of Boston was nominated grand chancellor at today's final session of the forty-sixth annual convention of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, Knights of Pythias, in Ford hall. Action on a plea for the indorsement of national prohibition and petitions for establishing a Pythian home and also a Pythian temple for the accommodation of the 32 lodges in Boston is to be taken.

Other officers nominated: Grand vice-chancellor, Harlan P. Knight, Malden; grand prelate, the Rev. Francis L. Beal, Cambridge; grand keeper of records and seal, George E. Howe, Worcester; grand master of exchequer, W. F. Beaman, Cambridge; grand master-at-arms, Clifford E. Jones, Concord Junction; grand inner guard, Walter L. Stevens, Northampton.

There were four candidates for grand outer guard: A. F. Kirby, Dedham; John A. Tucker, Lawrence; W. P. Miles, Boston, and M. F. Regan, Fall River. Candidates for grand trustees follow: For three years, Samuel Daniels, Boston; E. W. Wilson, Lynn; two years, Col. A. B. Hodges, Beverly; F. B. Sweet, Hopedale; A. L. Shaw, Concord, and W. A. Stuart; one year, G. Everett Stackpole, Stoneham; Charles Bogusch, Boston.

The following were candidates for supreme representatives, of whom three were to be elected: George W. Penman, Mattapan; J. L. V. Clarke, Fall River; S. Sidney Woodworth, Fitchburg; H. R. Ellingwood, Boston.

About 300 attended today's session. Luncheon was served at the Boston City Club. Among the guests today was Past Grand Chancellor W. H. Gilchrist of Vermont.

Retiring Grand Chancellor George S. Harrington of Taunton presided at Tuesday night's session. He introduced the following visitors: Judge F. M. Beekford, supreme representative, Laconia, N. H., representing Supreme Chancellor Young; Grand Chancellor Russell W. Parrish and Col. C. M. Willey, G. K. R. S., of Vermont; Grand Chancellor Russell Porter Clark and George E. Wright, G. K. R. S., of Connecticut; Grand Chancellor Charles A. Frost and Dr. G. W. Hazleton, G. K. R. S., of New Hampshire; and Thomas J. Carling, past supreme chancellor of Macon, Ga.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Books of interest to women recently added to the public reference library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union include the following: "Mothers Who Must Earn," Katherine Anthony; "Woman's Work in Municipalities," Mary R. Beard; "Pioneer Work for Women," Elizabeth Blackwell; "The Girl and Her Chance," Harriet M. Daniels; "What Women Want," Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale; "Young Woman Worker," Mary A. Laselle; "Women Workers in Seven Professions," Edith J. Morley; "The Neglected Girl," Ruth S. True; "Working Girls in Evening Schools," Mary Van Kleek; "Gardening for Women," Frances Wolsely.

The general subject for discussion at the eleventh annual conference on children's reading held May 1 at the Ryerson library building, Grand Rapids, Mich., was "War Stories for Children." Various phases of the topic were treated by four speakers as follows: "Influence of War Stories on Children," Mrs. Clark Brown; "Influence of War Pictures in Books and Newspapers on Children," Mrs. Hogue Stinchcomb; "Can We Use War Stories to Train Children for Peace?" Miss May G. Quigley; "Moral Effect of War Stories on Children," the Rev. Edwin W. Bishop.

Six facts about the Los Angeles public library which the Los Angeles Times says many citizens of that city do not know are well worth repeating. They are, to quote the Times, these: The Los Angeles public library ranks seventh among the great libraries of the United States in the number of books loaned. There are as many regular library users in Los Angeles as in Boston; more than in St. Louis. Approximately one fifth of the population of Los Angeles has library cards. The Los Angeles public library loaned a grand total of 1,715,000 books in 1914, an average of over three books to every man, woman and child in the city. The book circulation of the Los Angeles public library has increased 70 per cent in the last two years. The supply of books, especially those on travel, history, engineering, the trades, business and civic affairs and other subjects of permanent value and importance, does not begin to equal the demand.

In a recent address before the Southern Writers League, at Chattanooga, Tenn., P. V. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, unfolded a plan looking to the ultimate establishment of a rural library in every southern county. As preliminary steps the commissioner proposed a central library for each state, with branches in the counties and communities.

Some of the interesting things that have been happening in Iowa lately are recorded in the following news items from some of the cities and towns: Belle Plaine—In the hope of stimulat-

CHARLES W. BRYAN MAY BE ELECTED LINCOLN MAYOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Early returns indicated that Charles W. Bryan, brother of Secretary of State William J. Bryan, was elected mayor of Lincoln, at the municipal election held Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mayor James H. Preston, Democrat, was reelected Tuesday by an estimated majority of about 15,000 over his Republican opponent, Charles H. Heintzman. The remainder of the ticket was carried by the Democratic candidates by about the same majority and both branches of the city council will be Democratic.

Mayor Preston's majority exceeds any ever given a mayoralty candidate in this city.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Outstripping all competitors in the early returns, Charles E. Sebastian, suspended chief of police, apparently won first place over Frederick J. Whiffen, president of the city council, on the mayoralty ticket in Monday's municipal primary.

OMAHA, Neb.—Early returns from Tuesday's municipal elections indicated that Mayor J. C. ("Jim") Dahlman, Democrat, had been reelected to Omaha's chief executive.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A proposal to change the city charter, making it possible for the mayor to appoint all municipal officers, except councilmen, and reducing the council from 18 members to six, failed at a special election Tuesday. The vote was 950 to 109.

PHILIPPINES IN NEED OF SHIPS TO CARRY SUGAR

WASHINGTON—The far east is feeling in a peculiar degree the effects of the war in Europe, which has shut off the means of transporting its products to the world markets. In no part of that section is lack of ships more severely felt than in the Philippines, which are now ready to admit to the fullest degree the argument of the interdependence of nations.

Steamers now leaving the islands are crowded to full capacity, but since they stop at other ports, they can only give the Philippine exporters a certain relatively small amount of cargo space. At Iloilo, it is reported, thousands of tons of sugar are pouring into the market not only without ships to move it, but without warehouses in which to store it.

ing interest in the work of the public library as well as adding to its resources a "parcel post" social was held on March 2.

Council Bluffs—The traveling library doll collection was a source of much interest and enjoyment to the children who thronged to see it during its stay in Council Bluffs. As a result of their visits many new cards have been issued and the circulation in the children's department is increasing. The various dolls in the collection have been made the subject for story hours, thus adding to their educational value.

Iowa City—A special vocational bulletin board has been placed in the library. On it will be posted from time to time pictures, postals, newspaper clippings, etc., as aids in vocational guidance. Books and pamphlets pertaining to the subject will be kept on the display shelf attached thereto.

Malden—A library association was formed less than a year ago. Since that time a library has been maintained and \$800 has been raised in various ways, part of which has been used for the purchase of books, and the remainder applied on the purchase of a site for a library building. What still is lacking of the purchase price they hope to secure by popular subscription. It is the women, as usual, who have done the work and to them much credit is due for their energy and enterprise.

New Sharon—The Woman's Club has started a movement for the establishment of a public library which will be located in the newly furnished Woman's Club room in the city building.

"In several communities, through the work of the library," reports the Massachusetts free public library commission, "interest has been aroused in the strangers within their gates," who, on closer acquaintance, have proved decidedly worthy of consideration. One librarian has been instrumental in securing funds to start an evening class in English for Polish mill operatives. Another librarian started a club for Greek girls, and has drawn upon almost every interest in the community to help in the success of her undertaking. School teachers look after the English classes; dressmakers, dependent upon their trade for a living, are teaching Greek girls to make their own clothes in the evening; summer visitors help to arrange and equip the club rooms, and the church and social organizations are sharing in the recreation and social entertainments. Such cooperation must mean much to a small town where social and industrial lines often create barriers harder to break down than the castles of India, and which do not tend to industrial peace."

A western library is trying the plan of having an exhibit of bird houses made by the boys of the city. These are being offered for sale at the library.

AIM OF BOSTON JUVENILE COURT IS CONSTRUCTIVE

Confidence of Child Sought by Officials Whose Methods of Investigation Tend to Removal of Restraints

Entering the court house from Somerset street, or the more imposing approach from Pemberton square, to reach the juvenile court rooms one turns aside from the august quadrangle with its lofty ceiling and soaring columns, slips down the narrow, plain little stairway that is almost hidden from sight under the stately central flight, and passes along a quiet corridor on the left to a room that has the words "Juvenile Court" lettered on the glass of its doors.

The court was established in 1906 for the purpose of giving more suitable attention to young offenders than was possible in the ordinary courts, and to save them if possible from a criminal record. The quietness of the location, the plainness of the room and the small number of persons allowed to be present all are relied on as important factors in handling the children, enforcing the gravity of the situation, yet diminishing fear and serving to gain the undivided attention of the child. In the juvenile court it is held that the child is usually more of a victim than an offender and that it is the business of the court to protect him from wrong conditions and help him to dominion over himself. Its work is not therefore condemnatory but constructive.

All offenses of minors under 17 years old in certain districts of the city are brought to the juvenile court. Of the thousand or more that come to it each year 50 per cent of the children are placed on probation. The others are fined, their cases are placed on file or they are committed to institutions. Most of them are brought in for larceny of one kind or another, usually for taking things they can sell to get money for amusements, then there are such misdemeanors as violations of city ordinances and waywardness.

In all cases where a child is arrested the court is notified and returns the child to his home under custody of his parents if that seems advisable, or places him elsewhere until the case comes up for trial. The court then proceeds as it does with all its other cases, to learn everything it can about the child, his family and other features of his environment, his personal history at home, in school, at work, on the street and the circumstances attending the particular error that caused his detention. These are carefully weighed before the boy is brought into court at all, and the question before the judge is not "guilty" or "not guilty," or punishment, but how to prevent permanently a recurrence. That the child may not have a criminal record the findings are all recorded as delinquency.

Girls as well as boys are brought before the court, and receive the attention of women.

In the last five years \$1700 has been collected by the juvenile court from 497 children for "restitution." This has been paid in small amounts from a nickel to a dollar a week.

OBERLIN SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT

OBERLIN, O.—Oberlin announces the arrangements for the commencement of the theological seminary, May 20. The seniors will wear caps and gowns and the baccalaureate sermon and commencement address will be given in Finney Memorial chapel instead of in the historic First church as formerly. Dr. James Edward Jefferson, D.D., LL.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, will give the commencement address. The annual alumni banquet of the seminary will be held the same evening. Prof. Albert E. Swing, who holds the chair of church history in the seminary, is chairman of the faculty committee on general arrangements. The graduating class this year numbers 18.

LIBERTY BELL'S CLAPPER REMOVED

PHILADELPHIA—The clapper which had hung inside the Liberty Bell for 162 years has been removed and a "spider" of structural steel inserted on the inside of the relic.

The "spider" or steel skeleton, stretches its six metal fingers down underneath the bell and at equidistant points around the chipped edges clasps them tightly, so that the crack in it may be prevented, if possible, from growing further.

Whether the clapper will be taken with the bell to the Panama-Pacific exposition will be decided by the councilmanic committee which is preparing the plans for the journey.

MEDIATORS ORDER PUBLIC HEARING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The state board of arbitration, when it was satisfied that all negotiations between the officials of the Springfield Street Railway Company and the officials of the Trolleyman's Union were terminated with no prospect of an agreement, announced Tuesday night that a public hearing on the controversy will be held in the Auditorium Wednesday, May 12.

The union's representatives met the Board of Trade strike committee and the trade board continued an attempt to bring the two parties together.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT POTSDAM, N. Y., TO BE REBUILT

Appropriation of \$300,000 for Reconstruction of Old Portion Signed by Governor Whitman

POTSDAM, N. Y.—When Governor Charles H. Whitman recently affixed his signature to the Everett-Marshall bill appropriating \$300,000 for the rebuilding of the old portion of the Normal school in this village, says the Courier-Freeman, ringing of the Normal bell and church bells about the civic center made the town aware of the passing of the measure. A celebration, speeches and a procession followed on the Normal campus. The provisions of the bill make \$100,000 immediately available. It is not likely that the work will get under way before early fall at least. Detailed plans must be prepared and surveys of the site made. Building material must be gathered. In all probability the new structure will be built of Potsdam sandstone.

According to present plans only a portion of the old building extending across the park and back to the Cook annex will be removed. The Cook annex, which contains the music room and model teachers' rooms downstairs and two classrooms upstairs will remain.

ILLINOIS TAX REFORM PRESSES TO THE FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Since efforts to revise the state constitution by convention or by making amendment easier have failed of passage, tax reform is again pressing to the front as the one amendment possible to start toward adoption at this session. Illinois' tax laws are considered inefficient. National attention has been called to them within the last few months by the removal from the state of Charles R. Crane and the indictment of Julius Rosenwald for failure to return a tax schedule of his personal property. The manufacturer left because he was taxed out of all proportion and the indictment against the mail order merchant later was quashed. A tax fraud grand jury has now been called together in this city by the state's attorney. All of these incidents point to the troubled state of the public mind over the unsatisfactory way in which tax laws framed for agricultural Illinois affect the business man.

A revenue amendment which, it is claimed, would rectify the difficulties has been introduced in both houses. It is as follows:

"From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections 1, 3, 9 and 10 of this article of the constitution did not exist; provided, however, that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law, and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time."

VOCATION LAW IN ILLINOIS IS NOT YET CERTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Both sides have argued for vocational education before the Legislature at Springfield and with the assembly so little inclined to take action on less disputed projects it seems almost certain that neither the dual nor the unit system of vocational education will be approved at this session.

Discussion of the question, which has been widely conducted in this city, so emphasizes the need of aid as to make one think that very little along vocational lines was now being done in the Chicago public schools. A report on the city's vocational work shows considerable activity.

SPRINGFIELD PRECINCT BOUNDARIES CHANGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The precinct lines of the city have been redrawn so that beginning in 1916 there will be 35 precincts instead of the 28 which have existed for several years. The new lines were reported to the board of aldermen Monday night by the committee made up of Aldermen Blague, Webster and Cook, and the order accompanying the report was passed. The alteration of the precincts was made in consequence of the redrawing of the ward lines last winter, whereby the voting districts of the city were rendered more nearly equal in the number of votes cast.

U. S. MANEUVER FLEET COMMANDER IS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Pearl Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, was designated Monday by Secretary Daniels to temporary special duty in command of the "enemy" fleet to operate against Admiral Fletcher in the New York Narragansett bay maneuvers May 18 to 30. Admiral Beatty and Secretary Daniels conferred during the day over details of plans for the war game.

U. S. COMMERCE OFFICIALS GIVE FACTS ON DYES

Department Denies Accuracy of Claim of No General Shortage, While Admitting Possible Individual Manufacturer's Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Although the published statements of several textile manufacturers are to the contrary, the officials of the department of commerce insist that the dyestuff situation in the United States is acute. The claims referred to were made recently in New York. Manufacturers went so far as to declare conditions in the textile industry are normal with respect to stocks of dyes, that large stocks sufficient to last indefinitely were laid in at the beginning of the war, and that the textile manufacturer was not even concerned over any possible shortage. A rug expert later seconded this view with the declaration that prices are normal and manufacturers are pursuing the even tenor of their way, giving the question of dyestuff supply not any more thought than in ordinary times.

The facts, so far as the department of commerce is concerned, as given frankly to The Christian Science Monitor's Washington bureau, are as follows:

The dye expert of the department was for 15 years American consul at Chemnitz, in the heart of the German dye country, and for years afterwards he was city chemist of St. Louis. The Christian Science Monitor representative is told that he is one of the best known experts in his line in the country. He has personally visited the dye factories of the United States, those already in operation, and those which are now in process of construction, and has also visited the textile and other manufacturers who use these dyes. The government's position on the question is based on his data, secured at first hand, as the result of a most thorough inspection of the entire field.

It was pointed out that there are concerns here and there who have sufficient dyes, but taking an average of the field, the department says that the dye shortage is very great, and points to a condition which may become very serious.

Since it became known that the government would act as clearing house for information between the dye manufacturers and the dye users, the department of commerce has received many hundreds of letters, from all parts of the field, thanking it for its helpful attitude. Prior to that many letters had come in, asking that the government do everything in its power to relieve the situation.

So far as any governmental backing for the establishment of the dye industry in this country is concerned, department officials point out, that is not possible. The department and Congress would be strongly opposed any such movement. It is said that no legislation having anything of the kind in view, could ever be put through.

NEW ENGLAND'S PRODUCTS MADE TOPIC OF SPEECH

NEW YORK—That New England produces one-seventh of the total manufactures of the nation, though it has only one fifth of the area and one fourth of the population of the United States, was stated Tuesday by Maj. Patrick O'Keefe of Boston while a guest at a luncheon of the Six-Point League, an organization of advertising men.

Major O'Keefe cited facts that were astonishing to many in regard to the large proportion of manufactures in firearms, hardware, jewelry, whips and various other indispensable goods made near Boston. He emphasized New England's attraction as a vacation resort which, he said, brings \$100,000,000 a year to that region.

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EXHIBITION OF ART OF PRINTING AND OTHER BOSTON DISPLAYS

Studies in commercial printing, more particularly in printing as related to poster advertising, are on exhibition at the rooms of the Massachusetts Normal Art school, Newbury and Exeter streets. Examples of steamship and railway posters, with scenic and folk motives, and striking color effects, are shown; also theatrical, clothing and soap posters and bills. Examples of work that calls for a closer view are also in the exhibit, including some remarkably delicate half-tone reproductions from prints and etchings, by Norman T. A. Munder & Co. of Baltimore. Some of the subjects are architectural works, others paintings. Henry Lewis Johnson has examples of reproductions made on Japanese paper, with long-lasting ink, his intention being to preserve the pictures indefinitely as a historic record. Edward Edwards of New York has a number of line plates from pen and ink sketches. These include magazine covers, certificates, and decorative initial letters. Miss Mary Crease Sears of Boston has examples of her bookkeeping, including some exquisitely tooled work and one jeweled piece. Her exhibit contains specimens of board, leather and stitching in all stages of the binding process.

The McGrath-Sherrill Press of Boston has sketches and prints of pamphlet covers designed in all the styles that have been used since the art of printing began. The researchers for the book were made by Miss Louise K. Ames. The stages of color printing are illustrated by a series of impressions. Catalogues in color, illustrating fabrics and intended to be sent out to the customers of a drygoods house are in the collection.

Public Library Exhibit

Auxiliary to the normal school exhibit is a collection of books illustrating manuscript copying and printing, shown in cases in the art room of the Boston Public Library. The books are intended to indicate the best standards in the production of a reading page that have been achieved. They are chosen from the permanent collection of the library. They begin, historically, with a bound manuscript of the twelfth century and extend to the latest output of the Grollier and Merrymount presses. There is a facsimile of a fifteenth century Latin Bible, the original of which was from a German press. There are also fifteenth century originals from Italian presses. There is a Dante of 1484 printed when modern type was developed. There is a Cicero, done at Venice, the seat of early artistic printing. This has a fancy title page, and is from the press of Aldus. The "Dialogues" of Poliziano, in Latin, are in the Italian group. A geography from the Plantin press of Antwerp, seventeenth century, and an Aristotle from the Elsevier Press in Leyden continue the line. A book is found under one of the cases from Horace Walpole's press at Strawberry Hill. Another Eng-

lish example is a Latin text printed at Birmingham by Baskerville. From the Bodoni Press of Parma are a Poliziano, a Longus and a Tacitus.

Pickering products, early in the nineteenth century, include two prayerbooks. A later specimen from the Pickering Chiswick press is a Moore's "Utopia." From Lee Priory, England, are reprints of Jacobean writers. From the Kelmscott press of William Morris is a copy of Chaucer, with Burne-Jones illustrations. From the Doves press is the "Essex House Song Book." One of the nine volumes of the Bulmer Shakespeare appears, and a Bida Bible is open at a decorated page. An Olshchki Dante is one of the modern works. Studies from the Caxton Club, the Riverside Press and the De Vinne Press bring the exhibit to date.

Mr. Hale's Enamels and Jewelry
Frank Gardner Hale is showing recent examples of his work in jewelry and enamels at the gallery of W. J. Gardner, 498 Boylston street. This is Mr. Hale's only exhibition of the season.

Mr. Hale's work in general is characterized by an excellent sense of composition, a feeling for artistic balance and an appreciation of color. He has the admirable restraint that can leave a leaf without veining in order to bring out a sense of unity in a design. The character of his settings is always in keeping with the character of the stone he is working with.

One of his later pieces is a gold dog collar set with pearls among leaves in a scroll design. There is much patient work evident in the leaves, for they are all built up, and the effect of the whole is an excellent balance between jewels and setting. One piece shows the worker's skill with niello. It is an amethyst pendant with the stone set in silver. In the setting and acting as a frame for the stone is the black line formed by the alloy of copper, silver, lead and sulphur. Mr. Hale is captivated by the possibilities of enamels, and his examples indicate a reaching out for new effects and untried methods. His most ambitious piece shows a galleon riding the waves, the whole framed as three panels. The coloring is gorgeous and the proportion good. A piece representing the figure of an angel with flowing, pre-Raphaelite draperies is an earnest of the line on which Mr. Hale hopes to achieve new things with enamels. Portraiture may even be possible in this medium. A representation of the Villa Deste steps in which the tone is a rather bright green is an example of architectural portraiture.

In some of the enamels shown there is design outlined in gold drawn on a fused surface with a brush. This might be open to criticism on the ground that Mr. Hale is stepping outside the limitations of his medium to get his effect. There can be no question about the vividness of the effect, however.



Cherry trees, Arnold Arboretum, near Forest Hills gate

PRACTICAL IDEALS TOPIC OF SPEECH BY U. S. OFFICIAL

Lesson Drawn From Darius Green and the Wright Brothers by George O. Smith

URBANA, Ill.—George O. Smith, director of the United States geological survey, spoke Tuesday night at a joint meeting of the two honor societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, at the University of Illinois. His subject was "Practical Ideals."

"Practical Ideals" is more than an apparent contradiction of terms—it is the real thing that the world demands," said Mr. Smith. "The practical ideal is the ideal in its everyday form that has the power to uplift because it is firmly based on the ground."

"The trouble with too many of the business men of the day, and especially with those who come to Washington to oppose new legislation, is their near-sightedness. They cannot see country-wide public opinion and do not appreciate the obvious fact that the financial centers are not also the centers of national thought. The result of this, as I expressed it in conversation last winter with a New York gentleman who was largely interested in water-power development, is that the business interests oppose something at one Congress which two years later they would accept; but the next Congress is already considering a more advanced legislative proposition. We are all more or less progressive, I told him, but the opposition has been just one lap behind."

"We need to see ourselves and our day in the right perspective. Men of vision are what the world needs, but vision alone will not suffice. It was not a Darius Green, but Professor Langley and the Wright Brothers who taught men to fly."

"The most philosophic of American geologists, Professor Chamberlin, after studying exhaustively climatic conditions in the long geologic past and after weighing carefully the possibilities of disaster to our earth from collision with some star has shown that we have good reason to measure the future habitability of the earth at millions or tens of millions, if not, indeed, hundreds of millions of years. Sharing Professor Chamberlin's inspiring belief in the probability of racial longevity, we do not gain a real incentive to scientific research into the great utilization of the forces of nature, an added argument for the application of these ideas to civic progress, and a larger faith that the Golden Age is in the future—that the highest development of our country and of the world is to be witnessed by those who are to follow us? Are not our ideals practical and is not such a vision a call to larger service?"

JITNEY SERVICE GROWS RAPIDLY IN WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The jitney, or five-cent bus, service in this city, which was started on Feb. 4 with five cars, now operates 550 cars, all of which are busily engaged. It has proven a great convenience in many quarters, relieving the street-car service at times of overcrowding, and reaching parts of the city not served by the street railway. The city authorities are considering the use of jitneys to convey many prominent visitors expected the coming summer on sight-seeing trips.

Drivers are required by the authorities to undergo an examination as to their fitness to be entrusted with the responsibility of carrying the public. The advisability of bonding them is also under consideration.

Owners of jitneys have formed an association for the protection of their interests, and the promotion of the enterprise. They have lately established a central office, to which parties who wish special service may telephone.

PRUNUS SARGENTII IN FLOWER AT THE ARBORETUM

Visitors to the Arnold Arboretum have a good deal to say just now about the flowering of Sargent's Cherry (*Prunus Sargentii*). There are a few trees in full flower standing near the Forest Hills gate, and they blend together into an unbroken mass of blossom of the brightest and most delicate pink imaginable.

In most temperate countries there are kinds of cherries that produce a profusion of pink flowers before the appearance of the leaves, but enthusiasts declare that this species is the finest of them all. Probably those who have seen the cherry blossom in Japan, notably the large tree near the Yami Hotel in Kyoto, are equally enthusiastic about that, but the fact that makes this a tree of first-class importance to New England is that it is undoubtedly one of the finest decorative trees that will grow here.

It fruits, moreover, in profusion every year, and the seeds develop readily, so that there is no reason why it should not be extensively planted in parks and gardens. It is a species of quite recent introduction, Professor Sargent having brought the first seeds from Japan about 1902.

CANADA RESTRICTS TO HOME USE FOOD SHIPPED TO U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The shipment of wheat, flour and a large number of other agricultural products and commodities to the United States has been prohibited, it was officially announced Tuesday, except when such shipments are intended solely for domestic consumption in the United States and not for reshipment abroad.

The exportation of Canadian wheat and other farm products to certain foreign countries through the United States is allowed upon permits to be obtained in each individual case from Dominion authorities here.

The reasons for the restriction were not divulged. The embargo was declared at the instance of the British authorities in London.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY URGED BY R. D. SAWYER

Ware Representative at Roslindale Forum Says a Number of Important Reforms Needed

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware declared for a constitutional convention in Massachusetts, as recommended each year of his terms by Governor Walsh, to "change our organic law and allow certain fundamental reforms," speaking at the final meeting of the season held by the Roslindale Forum in Longfellow school hall last night. He said in his two years at the State House he has found that reform measures which other states are passing cannot get serious consideration here. The speaker's topic was "America's Political Outlook."

Among the reforms Representative Sawyer considers important are abolition of the Senate, the initiative and referendum, recall of officials, change in legislative rules, a smaller legislative body with proportional representation, which should secure representation not only for the political parties, but for all trades and callings, as well as territorial representation.

He said: "Representatives elected by territory was well enough when we were all farmers, but in addition to the representatives chosen by territory there should be representatives chosen by the various trades and professions; and in the ratio of the people occupied by those callings, the textile workers, the railroad men, building trades, the farmers, the shoemakers, the clerks and clerical workers have no representatives while the lawyers have 50."

Referring to America's growth, Mr. Sawyer said: "It is the immigrant who has made America."

Dr. Charles Fleischer of the Sunday Commons spoke on "America in the Making." He said: "America is not yet, but is to be. What gives America its peculiar glory is the fact that we have dedicated ourselves to the achievement of democracy. While democracy glorifies the individual it demands that not only shall we be all for each but that each shall be for all. We are to give and to get, according to power and need."

GERANIUM TO BE SCHOOL GARDEN STUDY SUBJECT

Teachers Bureau Chooses Popular House Plant as Subject for Experimental Intensive Botanical Course

Having put itself on record as favoring school gardening, although it is not ready to introduce it formally as a part of the regular curriculum by making a suitable appropriation for it, the school committee is expected to cooperate with and give formal approval to an effort to make a definite beginning of such work in some of the schools this spring.

Following the lectures given by instructors from the Amherst Agricultural college to such teachers as cared to take the course at the Boston Normal school last autumn, a committee on home gardens of the science teachers bureau has worked upon a plan as a phase of the fifth and sixth grade work.

This plan has been cordially seconded and will be supported by the Boston Home and School Association, which has parents' associations in nearly every school district in the city, and is working through them to encourage the school garden idea in each district. The plan was approved Friday by the board of superintendents. It will be put in practice almost immediately. The plan of the committee on home gardens is to develop a definite group of elementary facts chosen from some suitable field of nature study in certain specified grades. It seemed best to the committee to use as the subject matter some plant form. They chose the geranium because it is a hardy house and schoolroom plant from which can be taught fundamental botanical and horticultural facts of plant symmetry, propagation by cuttings and by seeds, transplanting and repotting, proper soil, watering, etc., and because it is a thing of beauty as to foliage, flower and fragrance.

It is proposed to try the plan this year in only a few of the elementary school districts which represent varying school conditions, the time used for the lessons to be officially allotted to elementary science work. The plan begins with children in the fifth grade, who will each receive almost immediately a geranium plant which they will be taught to care for, and will take home, reporting progress from time to time.

When school opens in September, the children, who will have advanced to the sixth grade, will have an exhibition of their plants in the school. They will make cuttings from these plants, pot and care for them and the parent plant during the winter. In the spring the children will exhibit their plants again and will learn to grow new plants from

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Two Eminent Artists in Joint Recital

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Program of Compositions for Two Pianos

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1, The Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.

seeds. From this beginning it is hoped to develop the work through the grades.

The committee on home gardens who worked out the plan is composed of Gertrude Weeks, Marion E. Buswell, Ma-belle E. Lounsbury and Charlotte V. On-thank. The school districts in which it is proposed to carry out the experiment are the Thomas N. Hart in South Boston; Bowdoin, West End; Franklin, South End; Lowell, Jamaica Plain; Francis Parkman, Jamaica Plain; Robert G. Shaw, West Roxbury; Roger Wolcott, Dorchester, and John Winthrop, Dorchester.

Schools which already are doing a good deal of garden work are the Elihu Greenwood in Hyde Park; the George Putnam, Roxbury; Sherwin, Roxbury; the Martin, Roxbury; Mary Hemenway, Allston; Lowell, Jamaica Plain; John Winthrop, Dorchester; Henry L. Pierce, Dorchester, and Edward Everett, Dorchester. Assistant Superintendent Walter S. Parker is in charge of school garden work.

FEDERATION MEETS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, Mass.—The twentieth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Federation of Woman's Clubs opened here Tuesday, and will continue today and tomorrow. The president, Miss Jennie M. de Morrill of Dover, is presiding and the guest of honor is Miss Lottie B. Stearns of Milwaukee, Wis., director of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Be a Wise Woman! Get the Nemo Habit

WE PROMISED you some surprises for "Nemo Week." Here is one of them:

Nemo WONDERLIFT KOPSERVICE

This corset represents the latest and best development of the Nemo Self-Reducing Idea. It is the ripened fruit of eighteen years' earnest study and experiment—the goal for which the inventor constantly has been striving.

To begin with, it is one of the most shapely and stylish corsets ever designed for a full figure—up-to-date in every line.

The great new feature is the "Wonderlift" device—semi-elastic bandlets, instantly adjustable, by means of an inside lacing, to accurately conform to the figure to be fitted.

Space does not permit detailed description; but we assume that nearly every woman will be sure to see this wonderful new corset, now on sale at the principal stores.

Sizes 24 to 36—\$5.00

"Nemo Week Special" Self-Reducing CORSETS

Made especially for "Nemo Week" selling. A perfect model for most full figures. "Invisible" reducing and supporting straps. Incurred front steels. Of the fine white batiste we use in \$5 to \$10 corsets. For both tall and short full figures—\$3.00.

"NEMO WEEK" IS A GOOD TIME TO GET THE NEMO HABIT

For all Figures

\$3, \$4, \$5 to \$10

All Good Stores

Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

THE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT CLOSES SEASON

Members of the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft held their final meeting of the season this afternoon at the Hotel Somerset, ending with the election of officers for the year 1915-16. Prof. Eugene Kuhnemann of Breslau, Germany, was speaker.

Dr. Rudolf Huetz was reelected president, the other officers chosen being: First vice-president, Judge James M. Olmstead; vice-presidents, Ignace M. Gaugengigl, Mrs. Hugo Muensterberg, Edward Ruhl and Miss Eva von Blomberg; secretary-treasurer, Miss Louisa Dressel; directors, for 1915-18, Hosea S. Ballou, Prof. M. L. Perrin and Miss Helen Paine.

ESCALATOR PLANS ARE APPROVED

Plans of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for installation of escalator at Harvard Square station, Cambridge subway, have been approved by the public service commission. Installation will commence at once. These plans were filed by the road in the form of a petition to comply with orders of the commission of last November.

According to plans, a single ascending escalator will be constructed from the inbound loading platform on Mt. Auburn side of the station to street level in Harvard square. Passengers arriving on cars from Arlington and vicinity may use this escalator by taking a short flight of stairs to reach the Mt. Auburn side.

SOCIAL SERVICE URGED

George W. Coleman, president of the Boston city council, was a speaker last night at the alumni social service conference in the Harvard Club last night. Mr. Coleman said there is now going on a revolution in the change from the placing of emphasis on competition to cooperation in business and in civic and social life. Dr. George W. Tupper, secretary of the immigration department of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A., also was a speaker.

REOPEN TRANSDANEAN RAILWAY
BUENOS AIRES—The Transdanean railway, which has been closed to travel since April 10, owing to a landslide, reopened for service today.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
COLONIAL—"Hello, Broadway." 8:15.
FOLLIES—"The Hypnotist." 8:15.
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville." 7:45.
SHUBERT—"The Revolt." 8:15.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes." 8:15.

THEATER NOTES

The Henry Jewett Players are to appear in a down-town theater next season instead of the Boston opera house, it is stated by those in a position to know. Two playhouses are available for the purpose, it is said, and negotiations are now under way which will secure one for the future home of the repertory company.

Next year definite action is to be taken by the American Drama Society toward the erection of a civic theater in Boston, it was stated at the seventh annual meeting of the organization in the Tremont building yesterday. This project is the ultimate aim of the society. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Charlotte Porter; vice-presidents, H. Addington Bruce, Dr. Alfred E. Burton, Thomas A. Watson, Robert A. Woods; treasurer, Alfred R. Shrigley; secretary, Miss Katherine Freeman; corresponding secretary, J. P. Hatch.

George Relph, the English actor previously appearing as a member of the Henry Jewett Players and later as one of the English players is now in the cast of "The Hypphen."

No little speculation has been aroused by the reported lease of the Boston opera house by the Shuberts. Hearsay plans for its use, the coming season range all the way from motion pictures to Hippodrome productions. Meanwhile another rumor persists that the Shuberts have also taken over the Cort theater.

Inez Buck has been engaged by Ben Greet as leading woman of his Woodland players for their coming tour. Miss Buck was last seen here in the title role of "The Misleading Lady." The tour will begin this month, and will embrace the principal colleges and country clubs of the East and middle West. The repertoire will include "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Masks and Faces." A string quartet from the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra to play the incidental music will be a feature of the performances.

MUSIC NOTES

Henry L. Gideon will give an opera talk on "Siegfried" soon to be presented in the Harvard Stadium, at Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street, on Saturday, May 15, at 3:30 p. m. Mr. Gideon's talk will be held under the auspices of the Women's City Club, but is open to the public.

Prof. Louis C. Elson was the guest and speaker at the spring meeting and dinner of the Boston Music Publishers Association at the Boston City Club last night. Clarence A. Woodman, president, presided.

SENATOR SMITH SEEKS EMBARGO AS REPRISAL

Discusses With President Plan to
Stop Shipment of Arms Be-
cause of Alleged Interference
With Neutral U. S. Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON—An embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition is urged by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia as a reprisal for Great Britain's interference with neutral commerce. The senator today had conferences with President Wilson and with Counselor Lansing of the state department. He is chiefly concerned over the detention of American cotton exported to neutral countries in Europe.

Senator Smith says that if Congress were now in session an embargo measure would gain strong support, and he indicates that he will introduce such a measure if the situation is not relieved when Congress reconvenes. It would not be necessary to actually declare an embargo, he says, for Great Britain would have to modify the order in council if the United States would threaten to cut off munitions of war. If this would not succeed he would establish the embargo and have the United States government take over the contracts for war material that are now being filled by American firms.

When it was called to his attention that the President had taken the position that such an embargo would be an unneutral act Senator Smith said that Great Britain had violated American neutrality, which warranted similar violation by the United States until redress could be had.

The set of instructions to American shippers recently published by the British embassy, telling how to facilitate American exports to Europe, Senator Smith said were entirely unsatisfactory. No arrangement to facilitate trade under the order in council to permit free export of goods to neutral countries regardless of ultimate destination is demanded. The United States should insist upon her neutral rights, he said, to trade unhampered with any neutral country.

The government's insistence upon this right he would follow with the embargo threat to enforce its observance. The same effect as an act of Congress, he said, could be secured by the President's declaration of his intention to ask such an act of Congress if England persists in her blockade policy.

Senator Smith said he thought Argentine and other neutrals similarly affected by the blockade, would join the United States in an embargo.

HOUSE PASSES THE TEACHERS' RELIGION BILL

(Continued from page one)

ious consent to have the word "political" stricken from the bill. This request was granted and the bill passed as amended, the vote being 121 to 95.

Mr. Prime of Winchester, the first speaker, declared that the bill, if enacted, would not be effective because school officials could easily ascertain the religious faith of an applicant through other means. Such a law would tend to acrimonious discussion which he did not favor.

Mr. Chamberlain of Springfield said that so far as he knew the question of a teacher's religion had never been raised in Springfield. He felt that the proposed law would prove embarrassing to school officials who rejected an applicant on any ground. The claim could be made that they did it on religious grounds. He declared that those members who in the past have cried loudest against bringing in bills which raised religious discussions are the ones who are championing this bill.

Aimed to Save Money
Relative to the Bachelier bill to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes, which was recently defeated, Mr. Chamberlain said that he voted for it and would do so again on purely business grounds. It was aimed to save the commonwealth money which might be sought for Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Greek institutions.

Mr. Quinn of Swampscott, who introduced the original teachers' bill on which Mr. Lomasney was based, objected to remarks that the bill was in the interest of any particular sect.

Mr. Smith of Somerville was of the opinion that this act on the statute books would stir up religious prejudice more than ever. He opposed the bill. Mr. Lomasney contended that it was deplorable when a Jewish teacher, for instance, was rejected by both Protestant and Roman Catholic boards. As many Jews have changed their names, a board might not know their religion if prohibited to inquire.

Politics Is Charged

Politics was charged to be at the root of the aid Mr. Lomasney was giving on this bill, declared Mr. Sherburne of Brookline. Mr. Lomasney was helping Mr. Quinn, a Republican, because the latter usually voted as Mr. Lomasney wished, charged Mr. Sherburne.

Representative Souther was called to order for unparliamentary remarks about Mr. Sherburne and then declared that there was prejudice against Roman Catholic teachers.

In reply to a question from Mr. Prime, Mr. Souther told of an instance in Cohasset where a member of the school

board said she would never vote for a Roman Catholic teacher.

Mr. Catheron of Beverly declared that even if there were prejudice it would not be stopped by the proposed act.

Mr. Dowse cited as an example of unprejudiced views in his town the fact that there were seven Roman Catholic teachers out of eight in one of the grammar schools.

Favored the Bill

Mr. Davis of Brockton favored the bill on the ground that even a suspicion of religious prejudice should warrant the proposed law.

Nobody could be secured to serve on the school committee of some towns if they were subject to a \$50 fine for alleged discrimination on religious grounds, said Mr. Collins of Edgartown, and he moved to strike out section two of the bill, the penalty section.

Mr. Quinn objected to the charges of his voting with the Democratic leader on political grounds, saying that he voted with Mr. Lomasney because the latter's arguments appealed to him from the poor man's standpoint.

Mr. Donahue of Medford said the bill simply provided for a law regarding teachers similar to the statute prohibiting religious tests being made in civil service examinations.

A vote was taken on Mr. Collins' amendment which was rejected by a vote of 73 to 36. The bill was then passed to be engrossed by a vote of 121 to 95.

MR. BRYAN GETS LIGHT ON THE GULFIGHT CASE

(Continued from page one)

to Seilly to take depositions of the crew.

It has not yet been established that Germany is responsible for the damage to the Gulfight, and until this point is settled nothing can be done. If it should develop that a German submarine did fire the torpedo, one of the most likely things to be called to Germany's attention is the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia. In this treaty it was agreed that if either party should become a belligerent the commerce of the other party should be permitted to proceed unmolested. Mr. Bryan told a Christian Science Monitor correspondent today that the question of the Prussian treaty had been raised in the case of the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and as the Gulfight case is even more in point, it is assumed that this treaty will again be called to Germany's attention.

What Treaty Provides

Following are pertinent paragraphs in the treaty:

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch as all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."

Article XV. of the treaty of 1790, also specifically revived by the treaty of 1828, is one of the sections dealing with the right of visit and search for contraband of war. It provides that:

"And to prevent entirely all disorder and violence in such cases, it is stipulated that when the vessels of the neutral party, sailing without convoy, shall be met by any vessel of war, public or private, of the other party, such vessel of war shall not send more than two or three men in their boat on board the said neutral vessel to examine her papers and documents. And all persons belonging to any vessel of war, public or private, who shall molest or insult in any manner whatever the people, vessels or effects of the other party shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient security for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned."

**NOTE TO GERMANY
ON THE FRYE CASE
NOW PUBLISHED**

WASHINGTON—The latest American note to Germany on the case of the steamship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public by the state department today. The note was cabled to Ambassador Gerard, Berlin, April 28, and is supposed to have been delivered to the German foreign office May 1.

The Frye's destruction was referred to as a "violation of treaty obligations imposed upon the imperial German government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

The United States, it was continued, will not consider the German proposal that the legality of the ship's capture and destruction the claimants' standing of the amount of indemnity to be paid, be submitted to a prize court. No question of payment for cargo will be considered.

The transfer of the whole matter to the German embassy in Washington, for settlement was proposed.

In conclusion, it was stated that the United States government does not consider the Declaration of London in force, so it was deemed unnecessary to discuss it.

MR. FOSS TELLS OF PROHIBITION NEED IN THE U. S.

Former Governor Says Policy
Must Be Accepted if Country
Hopes to Better or Maintain
Its Industrial Standing

Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss declares that the United States must accept prohibition if it expects to better or even maintain its present industrial standing. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the three times Democratic Governor of Massachusetts says that prohibition is now being accepted as an economic question, as well as one of morals, and that it has become a great political issue because of its bearing on the industrial welfare of the nation.

Himself an employer of several thousand workmen and one of the leading manufacturers of New England, Mr. Foss says he has found from experience that the use of intoxicants impairs efficiency. This fact is of importance, he says, in the case of an industrial state like Massachusetts where skilled labor is the prime asset and where any impairment of industrial efficiency affects unfavorably the people as a whole.

Situation in Russia

Mr. Foss said he had been reliably informed that prohibition of the use of vodka in Russia has increased efficiency from 30 to 50 per cent. He cites figures to show the remarkable increase in savings bank deposits and gives other evidences of bettered conditions in Russia. How similar results could be obtained in the United States and many problems of capital and labor settled by national prohibition are told.

Although there is much interest shown in political and business circles as to whether Mr. Foss will return to active political life this fall as a champion of prohibition, he declines to reveal his plans at present. He is being urged to enter the lists as a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination on a prohibition platform and has received assurances that many prohibitionists of the state will back him.

"Somebody must go before the people in favor of prohibition. Everybody should take it up and push it for the welfare of all." These are the only direct statements he would make when questioned about another candidacy.

Economic Question

"Prohibition is becoming a national issue because it is a great economic question," said Mr. Foss. "It is like the tariff in that respect. The tariff is an issue in our national life because it vitally affects the industrial welfare and the material well being of millions. So it is with prohibition."

"Business men, economists and legislators are beginning to see that the liquor traffic is a distinct industrial detriment. Investigations have shown that intoxicants are not a stimulant but an antithetic. The effect of liquor is not to increase but to impair the efficiency of the individual. Anything that does this makes him less capable of holding his own in the industrial world."

"Liquor impairs the efficiency of the whole nation making it less able to compete on equal terms in the markets of the world. The realization of this impairment to the individual and the resultant drag on the nation is fast making it an issue that the country has got to face seriously and deal with intelligently."

"Even the workman himself is beginning to realize it. He saw what was coming when the railroads started the movement not to employ engineers and conductors who were drinking men. The street railways are doing likewise and industrial concerns are following suit. The public wouldn't stand for drinkers in the case of the transportation companies and the managers of big concerns are finding that they can't afford to have employees whose efficiency is reduced a large percentage through even the moderate use of intoxicants."

Employers Discriminate

"Manufacturers have for some time been discriminating in their employment, the drinking man being the last to be accepted and the first to be discharged when work slackened. Now they are carrying this movement to its logical conclusion, the non-employment of those who drink."

"Students of the subject say that it is only a question of a few years when the entire country, every one of the states, will declare for prohibition. I have no doubt that Congress will be compelled to act on prohibition at the next session and to submit a constitutional amendment to the states for acceptance."

"The question is assuming such importance that it must be reckoned with by the national authorities. A considerable number of states have already declared for prohibition. Now it is very evident that with this number increasing, Congress must soon take action for the country cannot remain half wet and half dry."

"We can't remain divided on the question of prohibition any more than we could on the question of slavery. When any great question touching all the people becomes agitated and understood the country has to pass on it and accept the vote of the majority."

"And let me point out how this question does vitally concern all. Let me show you what one of the foremost manufacturers of the country says. Here is a magazine clipping, sent me by some one who knew I was interested, which quotes Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baltimore Locomotive Works, as saying that 'no manufacturer can consistently

advocate measures for continuing the sale of liquor while discriminating against men who use it, as the majority of employers of labor do.'

"This is merely a sample of what business men everywhere are saying."

Good Results of Prohibition

"You can imagine something of the good results of stopping the sale of vodka in Russia from this recent despatch from abroad. It states that 'the effect of the ban on vodka is indicated by an official statement just issued, which shows the state savings-bank deposits for February, 1915, to be 44,500,000 roubles (\$22,250,000) as compared with deposits for February, 1914, of 800,000 roubles (\$400,000).'

"Just realize the saving of money formerly spent for this intoxicating drink and reflect on what prohibition must have meant for the physical and economic well-being of the Russian people."

"I have had some further evidence on that point, too. I was recently talking with a prominent New York man who told me about the proprietor of a large coal company in Russia. Of this man's employees, 50 per cent were called to the colors and went to the front. With the abolition of vodka, the efficiency of the remaining 50 per cent developed to such an extent that it was found that half the number of his former employees actually turned out 10 per cent more product."

"Prior to the abolition of vodka, most of those men who were not fit for work on Monday because of the liquor consumed Sundays. Consequently the first day of the week was practically lost and only a measure of strength was given to the work on the other working days. And that very condition is being duplicated in our own country in many places."

Vice-Admiral's Statement

"We have recently read what Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe said in his statement to the British admiralty about the harmful effect of drinking on the men employed in making repairs on naval vessels. He pointed out that his destroyer dockings and refits were delayed to an extent that made the delay a serious one."

"And Rear Admiral Frederick C. Tudor supplies a statement showing the effect of excessive drinking on the output of work as regards shipbuilding, repairs and munitions of war, which is being carried out by contract for the admiralty. He declares the problem to be one not so much of getting the men to get their normal peace output, as how to get them to do an ordinary week's work of 51 or 53 hours."

"It has taken this war to force on some the evil and wasteful results of the use of intoxicants. But the conditions are to be found in this country also. Right here in Massachusetts, for instance, I found as Governor that one of the biggest tasks was handling the many dependents who have become state charges largely through the liquor habit."

"There are about 20,000 confined in our institutions at the present time, in the asylums, prisons, reformatories, etc. And I found on investigation that it was liquor first of all that was to be charged with their confinement. It is costing us something like \$6,000,000 annually to care for these dependents and the buildings and property occupied represents an outlay of about \$40,000,000."

"Some talk about the state losing from the wiping out of license fees if prohibition were enforced. Why, what we get from liquor license fees isn't a drop in the bucket compared with the present cost to the state and all its citizens of the liquor business."

Should Be in Forefront

"As a matter of fact, Massachusetts should be in the forefront of the prohibition movement. Few if any states would be more benefited by prohibition than Massachusetts. This because we are strictly an industrial state. Our great asset is our skilled labor. It is to our advantage to have this skilled labor developed to high efficiency and used to its full capacity."

"The use of liquor is fatal to highly skilled work. And yet that is Massachusetts' most valuable working capital. We must abolish liquor if we expect to hold our own with the industrial centers of Europe after the war. There will be a great trade revival after the war and the warring nations will have sobered, disciplined men to work under conditions of general prohibition probably. Russia's experience has shown that the workman without liquor will turn out from 30 to 50 per cent more product than his drinking companion. We must get ready to work side by side with the prohibition nations and the present is none too early to begin our work."

WEAVERS OUT AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The 800 striking weavers who left the mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company Tuesday, rejected proposals for a settlement of the controversy submitted by William Evans, superintendent of the mills.

ANDREW ALEXANDER 548 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

This stunning low shoe is effectively individualized by the new lace-effect. Gray buckskin quarters with gummetal vamps, or fawn buckskin quarters with vamps of patent coltskin.

James McCreery & Co.

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At Exceptionally Low Prices

Cotton Voile Dresses in fancy or striped designs. 5.75

Pure Linen Dresses in smart new models, button trimmed. 12.75

Crepe de Chine and Embroidered Net Dresses, in several attractive new models. 19.75

Dresses of Novelty Stripe Voile with embroidered organdie collar and silk girdle. 7.75

Novelty Cotton Crepe Dresses, prettily trimmed with crochet buttons. 16.75

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, in handsome plaid and striped effects. 23.75

WOMEN'S SMART SUITS

Extraordinary Reductions

The remaining Spring stock of desirable styles in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Hairline Stripe and Check Worsted, Poplin and Novelty Mixtures. Choice assortment of colors. In complete range of sizes.

18.50 and 24.50
Regularly 28.00 to 50.00

Clearance Sale—Remarkable Values

LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS & HATS

FIFTH FLOOR

Colored Coats for Little Children; various fashionable materials. Broken sizes from 2 to 5 years. 2.75, 3.75 and 5.50 formerly 3.95 to 9.50

Children's Straw Hats,—plain and fancy trimmed, with ribbon and flowers. formerly 1.95 to 6.50 75c to 3.50

PROHIBITIONISTS SEND OUT CALL FOR CONVENTION

State Committee Says It Is
Delighted With the Unprecedented Popular and Political Attention the Issue Now Attracts

The official call for the Prohibition state convention, to be held in Kingsley hall, Ford building, Thursday, May 13 at 10 a. m., was made public today by the Massachusetts Prohibition state committee.

"Cheered beyond measure by the recent sweeping victories of the cause for which we have so long and arduously labored," recites the call, "delighted with the unprecedented popular and political attention it now attracts, and gratified with the vindication of our contention that the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is the wise, logical, statesmanlike and efficient remedy for the evils of the traffic, we renew our faith in the people and in the triumph of the cause, and in the election to power of a group of patriot citizens united at the ballot box in one party; and in that faith

"We, the prohibition committee of the state of Massachusetts, invite all citizens of this state, without regard to previous party affiliation or action, who believe in the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic in state and nation, to meet in convention . . . for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, and to transact such business as will properly come before the convention."

"This is a patriot call; to such calls the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts are not wont to turn a deaf ear. The degradation wrought by the traffic upon the sons and daughters of the state calls you.

"The grip of the traffic upon our political and civic institutions that has enabled it to frequently name officials who would wink at, connive with, or even protect the traffic's habitual breach of every law made to protect the public

from the criminal rapacity of the business calls you.

"The stupendous commercial blight of the traffic which ruins the customers and multiplies the losses of the merchant, which robs hundreds of thousands of laborers of lucrative employment, and which hazards manufacture by decreasing efficiency and multiplying accidents calls you."

The official call of the state committee is signed by Solon W. Bingham, chairman, and Wilbur D. Moon, acting secretary. In the evening of the convention day, the annual prohibition supper is to be held in Ford hall and followed by speaking.

William Shaw of Boston, who has practically been accepted as the gubernatorial candidate of the prohibitionists; James H. Woertendyke of Los Angeles, Cal., and W. G. Calderwood of Minnesota, J. B. Lewis of Reading, A. J. Orem of Sharon and Frenk N. Rand of Overhill are among the scheduled speakers.

W. J. Calderwood, the state organizer for the Prohibition party of Minnesota,

who addressed the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive Women yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick, declared that the prohibition movement was the most popular one in the world today.

Roy Cushman of the juvenile court, and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley also spoke. Mrs. Anna Tillinghast, president, presided.

SOMERVILLE SHIFTS POLICE

Chief Kendall of the Somerville police department issued orders last night making a general shift in the routes of the men. It was announced that the general purpose was to increase efficiency and not for disciplinary reasons. A new night route in the western part of the city is established.

CHELSEA HIGH MASTER NAMED

George E. Davis, head master of the Chelsea high school, has been appointed headmaster of the Binghamton, N. Y. high school. It is expected Mr. Davis will accept the appointment.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Guaranteed footwear for girls & boys:

Red Riding Hood "Pla-shus"

—here only in Chicago

Shoes that please the young folk with their smart appearance and please parents with their durability; besides they are guaranteed.

"RED RIDING HOOD" PLA-SHUS



No nails, no tacks in the Red Riding Hood "Pla-shus"

They are in patent leather, gummetal leather, vici kid, tan and white elk.

Sizes 5 to 8 at \$2 Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at \$2.50 Sizes 11 1/2 to 2 at \$3

Mail orders filled, promptly and with care

CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP OPPORTUNITIES

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and it can be kept clean easily. Slate stone shelves, air tight lining and sound workmanship throughout, give the service a genuine refrigerator is intended for. It keeps the food pure and sweet with the least amount of ice consistent to have a perfect cold air circulation. It will be a timely improvement and promote cleanliness all through the year.

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RESALE PRICE PROBLEMS ARE INVESTIGATED

Committee of Chamber of Commerce of the United States the Basis for Schedule Maintenance on Merchandise

CHICAGO—Maintenance of resale prices on identified merchandise was considered in this city recently by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States especially appointed to go into this subject. The committee was appointed in 1914 under a resolution declaring the maintenance of such prices "a matter of vital importance to the public and to the whole business community."

After presentation of a preliminary report to the last convention of the national chamber the committee was instructed to continue its investigation, and to discover and state, if possible, the elements of the price maintenance problem in such a way that these statements might be made the basis of a referendum or general vote of the organization members of the national chamber. At its sessions in Chicago the committee voted to appoint two sub-committees to prepare, respectively, statements in favor of and against the adoption of legislation in favor of the restoration of the producer's right to enter into resale price contracts. It is hoped that these statements may serve as a guide to the organization members of the national chamber in voting on the main features of the question, as these will be submitted to them in the referendum.

The committee has become convinced that, whatever form its recommendations take, the question of price maintenance is inseparably connected with the problem of advertising, both fraudulent and fair, says Commerce.

The committee is anxious to get from every source possible (consumers, dealers or associations or others) facts, accompanied by figures and specific details, which bear upon price maintenance and related questions, and they have assumed the standpoint of the good ultimate consumer as the final measure of the value of price maintenance.

Involved in this discussion are included such questions as (1) Is there an essential distinction between branded and unbranded goods, to the advantage of the former? (2) Are advertised or unadvertised goods more economical to the consumer? (3) Is legislation desirable to require merchandise to be truthfully advertised and described? (4) Do competitive conditions prevent the making of exorbitant profits? and (5) Does price cutting actually reduce the value of, and hinder the distribution of identified goods? By "identified" goods is meant goods sold under trademark, brand or other means of designating the producer.

Each member of the committee is authorized to receive details of such cases. These will be forwarded to the chairman to be digested and prepared for consideration by the committee at future meetings, and such of these as are pertinent will be incorporated in its recommendations to the national chamber.

The chairman of the committee is Prof. Paul T. Cherington of Harvard University.

GEODETIC BRANCH AT GALVESTON
WASHINGTON—Instructions have been issued by Dr. E. Lester Jones, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, for opening of a branch office at Galveston. It will be in charge of an experienced hydrographer and topographer, says the Dallas News.

Carpenter-Morton Co. PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Buy Your Supplies Now for
Paint Day, Monday, May 10th.



Campbell's Varnish
Stain
THE ORIGINAL
AND BEST—A
VARNISH AND
STAIN COMBINED
For finishing floors,
furniture and all
interior woodwork.



Piazza Chair
Paint
FOR ALL
OUTDOOR
FURNITURE
Lawn
Swings,
Chairs,
Benches,
Etc.
Dries absolutely
hard with a brilliant
gloss finish.



Red Seal Varnish
Floor
Paint
STANDS THE
HARDEST
KNOCKS
A Paint mixed
with Floor
Varnish.



Monarch Mixed Paint
IT IS 100% PURE
Covers 25% more surface than adulterated paints.
For inside and outside painting.
Made in white and 40 colors.



Calcimine
THE MODERN
WALL COATING
For use on Walls and Ceilings.
Made in 14 soft, velvety colors, also white.
Easily mixed with cold water. Anyone can use it.



Carmote
IT IS A HIGH GRADE FLOOR FINISH
For all kinds of floors. Dries with a high gloss finish.
This is the toughest and most durable floor finish yet produced.

AT YOUR DEALERS OR
77-79 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.



Up in the Attic

Do the trunks and chests up in your attic contain treasures of past generations? The rich old lace that once adorned the bodice of a great grandmother may now be made the feature of a fashionable gown or perhaps some old foreign weave or fabric that may meet the present demand of fashions whim

Cleansing or Dyeing

will bring out original beauty or give new uses to such material. Our experience and reliability insure safety while in our hands

LEWANDOS

America's Greatest Cleaners Dyers Launderers
DELIVERIES IN BOSTON AND SUBURBS
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Brighten up with Bay State

For every painting need—for house, garage, door, roof, piazza, old furniture, wickerwork, swings, bath tubs, window screens and so on—there's a BAY STATE PAINT or a special Bay State Enamel, New England-made; New England quality—and you know what that means. Bay State Paints and Enamels come in white and a great variety of color. Any size can you require—and ready for use when the lid's off.

We'll be glad to help you with paint recommendations.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers and only Corrodors of Lead in New England.
82-84 Washington Street

PRESIDENT IS TO OPEN THE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—President Woodrow Wilson is to open the Pan-American financial conference on May 24 with an address of welcome, and on the afternoon of that day he will receive the delegates in the east room at the White House.

The program for the conference, now being arranged by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, will be completed in a short time. All its features have not yet been definitely determined, nor has it been decided what cities the delegates will visit at the conclusion of the conference. Congress has placed \$50,000 at the disposal of the government for the entertainment of the delegates, and obviously the swing around the circle will not be such as to cost more than the sum named. Out of the \$50,000 will be paid the hotel bills of the delegates while in this country, and their entertainment in this city. What is left will be used in railroad fare to as many cities in the eastern half of the country as can be reached.

If possible, the delegates will be taken as far west as the Mississippi river, which means Chicago and St. Louis, but it is quite possible that the western swing will not go beyond Pittsburgh. All this will be determined later on. It is quite certain that all of the principal cities east of the Alleghenies will be visited, and this will include Boston.

B'NAI B'RITH HAS PLANS FOR LARGER SOCIAL SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO—Expansion of social service and elimination of prejudice against the Jews was discussed at Tuesday's session of the Constitution lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith. This is the international governing body.

President Adolph Kraus of Chicago outlined a social service plan including a world movement for prison reform, care of dependents of all sorts and general betterment.

For this he recommended an endowment fund to be supplied from a proportion of all dues.

Expansion of the anti-defamation league into a broader organization dealing along educational lines with various expressions of prejudice, was advocated. It was proposed to gather statistics of Jews' activities along all lines.

SAN JUAN LIBRARY TO BE BUILT SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—The Carnegie library at San Juan, Porto Rico, is to be built this year. Mr. Carnegie gave \$100,000 for the purpose, and the building is to cost about three fourths of that amount, the remainder going for the site and equipment. Seven bids for erecting the library have just been opened, of which three were from contractors in the United States. The other four were from native Porto Rican firms.

PROFESSOR TAFT TO SPEAK

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Former President William Howard Taft will be in Fitchburg, May 18, according to an announcement made Tuesday night at the meeting of the city council by Superintendent of Schools James Chalmers. Mr. Taft will speak before the Fitchburg Teachers' Association on "America's World Relations in View of the War."



Keep the Ice Man Outside

Any McCray refrigerator can be arranged with outside icing door to be iced from the rear porch—which keeps the ice man and all his mess and dirt outside the home.

McCRAY Refrigerators

with linings of Opal-Glass Porcelain, White Enamel or oakless white wood are easily cleaned. The perfect circulation of pure, cold, dry air automatically discharges all odors and impurities through the water sealed drain pipe and keeps all foods fresh and wholesome. Every McCray refrigerator is sold under a positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money refunded. A little investigation before hand is better than a lot of regret afterward. Come in and let us show you why the McCray is the best.

W. G. BELL CO.
19 South Market Street, Boston

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder

Should be a part of your children's morning exercise. Its flavor appeals to them, and the way it works its way to all parts of the tooth enamel assures perfect tooth cleanliness. Get "Burrill's" the next time and see the difference. Endorsed by dentists. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms—Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes. Each 25c.

NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

THE PERFECT NEEDLE BATH SHOWER

AND
SHAMPOO SPRAY
Indispensable in Homes.
To Tourists and
Traveling Men.

Attached instantly to any ordinary Bath-tub. Facets No Splashing of Water or Floor. No Tubing—No Curtains. Price complete 50 cents postpaid. Illustrated descriptive leaflet on request.

LAND PURCHASED FOR PLAYGROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO—Five acres of land, costing \$120,000, has been purchased by the west park board for a playground bounded by South Washtenaw avenue, West Harrison street, the Pennsylvania right of way and West Congress street. Four baseball diamonds will be built exclusively for boys, said by President W. F. Grover of the park board to be the only ones of their kind in the country. Swimming pool, sand pits and other playground equipment will cost \$80,000.

Mary had a little lamb
Its fleece was white 'tis true
But Oh, just look what Mary did
with

SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE

for the LAUNDRY

50 Years the People's Choice. SAWYER CRYSTAL BLUE CO., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.



Portable
Door Holders
Holds door at any angle.
Not attached. Can be
used anywhere. 50c.
Parcel post, 5c. extra.
B. F. MACY,
410 Boylston St., Boston,
Jobber and Importer.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Standard
Underground Garbage
Receiver
Heavily constructed. Durable
Booklet. It pays to look us up
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.,
38 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

CARBONA Cleaning Fluid

CLEANS FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY
Wet a clean cloth with Carbona and rub the soiled spot gently. All materials.
15c, 25c, 50c & \$1 Bottles All Dealers

NEWS!

is now made in
Cream
form as
well as the
famous
Powder!

Here is some real news for housekeepers. You can have Electro-Silicon in powder form or in cream form. For 50 years nothing has ever been found to compare with it as a cleanser and brightener of silver, gold, cut glass, ivory, celluloid, etc. If unable to obtain it readily at your dealer's, send 10c for box of Powder, or 25c for 1/2 pt. jar of Cream, prepaid. THE ELECTRO-SILICON CO., 24 CHE STREET NEW YORK



Spring has Come! Time to Kyanize

For Floors, Stairs, Woodwork, Furniture—every place where the wear comes hardest and beauty counts for the most—use Kyanize.

—the toughest and most durable Wood Finish possible to make. It will not crack, peel, chip or turn white, is easily applied, dries quickly and hard with a permanent gloss that brings out the natural beauty of the wood, and cleans perfectly.

If your dealer can't supply you, phone
Everett 32 for name of nearest dealer



ORONA

The Way It Works on
Aluminum Ware Is
Really Wonderful

Orona keeps your beautiful aluminum ware fresh and spotless as new. Wipes off those obstinate stains and streaks. No acid or free alkali—nothing that can harm.

The manufacturers themselves, with the reputation of their wares at stake, advise you to use ORONA as the standard cleaner for aluminum.



O. M. C. Alumishine

a non-acid, non-inflammable cleaner-polish for outer surfaces of aluminum, gold, silver, brass and all other metals. Alumishine will clean and polish without the slightest harm to the lacquer which protects most of your ornamental gold, silver and bronze. Table silver cleaned and polished with Alumishine will not smut the most snowy linen, or lose its lustre by repeated washing. Remember—Alumishine is both a polish and cleaner at the same operation.

At dealers everywhere or send 15c in stamps to cover postage, with dealer's name, for trial can or 25c for sample can of each.

ORONA MFG. CO., Boston, U.S.A.

WHITE FOAM

CLEANS EVERYTHING

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH?

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Splendid Cleanser for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Restores the Color to Carpets, cleans Plate, Jewelry, Sponges, Etc.



AVOID SUBSTITUTES
AT-ALL-LIVE-GROCERS

AMERICAN AMMONIA CO., Boston, Mass.

SEEGER THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PATENTED SIPHON REFRIGERATOR



THE "Siphon System" of Seeger Refrigerators permits keeping all the provisions in the refrigerator without any of them absorbing the odor of others. Melons, onions and fruits may be kept in the same compartment without affecting milk, cream or butter. The "Seeger Siphon System" reduces ice bills. The air is constantly and rapidly circulating, and every time it passes through the ice chamber it gets colder, and is purified of all odors and moisture.

Seeger Refrigerator Company
35-37 UNION STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

REAL ESTATE

Home Life is Pleasant at WOODBOURNE

that ideal home community with pleasant social life winter and summer. So far and only 20 minutes ride to heart of city.
Brick and Concrete Houses for sale—\$25,000 to \$35,000.
Attractive Apartments with Sleeping Porches, excellent location, \$27 to \$35.
Occasionally we have 4, 5 and 6 room suites for rent by tenants already leading the life.

BUNGALOWS built to order.
House—Lots for Sale—Safely
BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO.
308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills
Tel. Jun. 2145

Established 1856 Incorporated 1894
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of
all kinds of roofs.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Modern house, 11 finished rooms, all in hardwood, wide piazzas; high elevation; 2 1/2 acres of pine grove; situated at the head of Lake Quannapowitt; house 150 ft. from road; hot water heat, electric lights, etc.; electric cars; especially adapted for an automobile; price very reasonable. Apply to ALBERT C. GOODWIN, 18 Lowell St., or at 77 Summer St., Boston, room 32.

ROCKLAND, MAINE

FOR SALE—Large house, 10 rooms, steam heat; cottage house that could be used for servant's quarters, good stable for garage; 17 acres land under cultivation, apple orchard; desirable location for a summer home, within 5 min. walk from Penobscot Bay. For particulars apply to W. H. BIRD, 181 State St., Boston, Mass.

Modern Homes, Wollaston
\$4000 to \$5000. Just completed, with every convenience; ideal location. Warren and Newport avenues; beautiful views, fine neighborhood; 6 min. from R. R. station. Apply ARTHUR F. RAYMOND, Quincy.

HOUSE, 8 rooms, thorough repair, bath, fireplace, furnace, electric lights, coal and gas ranges, set tub, window shades, garden, fruit, henry; large lot; excellent neighborhood; \$3200, part cash. 23 Whitte St., Melrose, Mass. Wyoming station.

FOR SALE—A gentleman who no longer needs his attractive residence in Aberdeen district will part with it on exceptionally favorable terms to a purchaser. Purchaser. Care R. 9, the Monitor, 101 Fairmount St.

FOR SALE—Reading, Mass.; house 8 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; 3 minutes from Reading sq.; price \$3800, cash or easy terms. Address P. O. Box 124, Reading.

HOUSE for sale, or would rent 2 to 8 rooms; very desirable location; good condition; garden, fruit, terms reasonable. S. M. ALLEN, 15 Maugus ave., Wellesey Hills, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass.—Large 15-room house, in coming business section of city; 10 minutes from Park st.; can be made into suites or stores. Address A 22, Monitor Office.

FARM CATALOG
JUST ISSUED, 100 pages; bargains; a postal card brings it. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State st.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FOR SALE—Large tract, 200 acres Puget sound water frontage, 4 miles north Olympia, Wash.; surrounding land locked private harbor; excellent oyster and clam beds; small paying brick plant, extensive high grade clay deposit; 5 acres orchard; 2 dwellings, bank house, barn; subdivided admirably; price \$35,000, half down; title clear. G. G. ISAACS, 553 Boyer ave., Walla Walla, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—VERMONT

FARM, 120 acres, in Rte. 101, Vt. for sale to settle estate; ideal for summer home; house could accommodate four family and farmer; newly painted, 3 piazzas, h. w. floors; 35 acres level tillage, wood, lumber; fruit, etc.; excellent location; running water; sugar orchard; R. F. D.; telephone; \$3000. For pictures address F. C. AME, Westwood, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—HOUSTON, TEX.

IF INTERESTED in Texas land, write for literature. TEXAS LAND & COLONY CO., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY for mortgages, 1st or 2d, city or suburban. F. L. HATCH & CO., 71 Kilby; tel. Main 6616.

FACTORIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large brick manufacturing plant, near Boston; heavy construction; upwards 100,000 sq. ft. floor space; large power plant; excellent light and heat; spur track. T. T. Monitor office, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES CUT RECEIPTS OF ONSET TROLLEY ROAD

President of Lines Explains Increase of Motors as Reason for Fare Rise Petition

President Henry S. Crapo of the New Bedford & Onset Street Railway Company, told the members of the public service today at a hearing of the road's petition to increase its fares that so many residents in the district through which the railway runs have purchased automobiles, thereby becoming independent of the electric, that the revenue of the road does not keep pace with the operating expenses. He said that the road being purely suburban used to depend considerably on heavy traffic on pleasant Sundays and holidays until the motorcar changed conditions.

FARM FOR SALE

Southern New Hampshire
65 Miles from Boston; 150 acres; cuts 30 tons hay; altitude 1100 ft.; beautiful mountain view; never failing water supply; 10 tons hay in barn; 10 tons less in ice house; barn cellar full of dressing; 200 apple trees, also pear, plum, peach and cherry trees; good set buildings; cemented cellar to house; stock and tools if wanted. Address B 4, Monitor Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—Atlantic, 6-room house, attractively furnished; front, back piazzas; garden plot 2000 ft.; 5 min. from beach and station; call by appointment. M. VOGLER, 25 Botolph st., Atlantic, Mass.

ROXBURY—Semi-detached furnished house, 6 rooms, piazzas; garden; low rent to right people. Telephone ROX 1673-4 before 10 a. m. By mail J. M., 2859 Washington st., Roxbury.

BELLEVUE HILL—House to let independently, furnished or unfurnished; large garden. HOLLS M. ORR, 219 Wren st., West Roxbury, Mass.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 104 St. Botolph St.—Squall and side room; brass beds; bathroom floor; very reasonable; telephone.

BATAVIA ST., 18-1 large front room, 1 large back room; also small room; nice bathroom; all on bathroom floor; telephone connection.

COLUMBUS SQ., 5-Large and small rooms; tourists; light housekeeping; centrally located; ref. ex. MISS E. B. MYRER.

DRESSMAKER or seamstress can find good room with many privileges; low rent which can be paid in work. Telephone WOX 1673-4 before 10 a. m. 2859 Washington st., Roxbury.

FURNISHED, Hotel Hixley, opp. Norw. way st.; large and small rooms; will let part of apt. of desirable party. R. GAINSBOROUGH ST., Suite 10.

FURNISHED rooms, large and sunny; 1st, 2d and 3d floors; large closets. 18 Batavia st. Address A 23, Monitor Office.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., Suite 2—Furnished front and side rooms; tourists; breakfast if desired. Tel. B. B. 5813-J.

HARBOR V. AVE., 10, Winthrop—Furn. sin. or en suite rms.; electric light, h. w. heat, piazzas; quiet home; phone 515.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 184, Suite 1—Opposite Mechanics Hall; large room in private flat; c. h. water; elec. Tel. B. B. 5108-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 102—Attractive furnished rooms en suite or single; refined, quiet home.

LARGE, sunny front room; running water; also small room; tel. 127 Newbury st., Boston.

MASS. AVE., 563—Clean, quiet rooms, with light housekeeping privileges; references exchanged; tourists entertained. Tel. B. B. 7292-R.

NICE heated room; private family; price \$3. 255 West Newton st., Boston; tel. B. B. 1122-W.

SINGLE and DOUBLE Rooms for rent to men. Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. Ave., dining room, bath, etc.; swimming pool; netting and recreation; from Boston, Park st. subway station.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rooms with MRS. L. J. LOJDE, Manchester, 310, 300 W. B. 891-W.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Sales Girls Wanted
in our neckwear and waist department. Only those having experience need apply. C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE, An Exclusive Shop for Women, 5 Temple Place.

WANTED Immediately, capable woman for general housework in family 2 women; moderate wages; excellent country home permanently for right person. Write with particulars to C. DEWING, WOODWARD, Shady, Ulster Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A woman about 30 years of age for general housework in the country; must be good cook, honest and obliging. Address B 23, Monitor Office.

YOUNG GIRL to help in a small family; no washing. 181 Glenwood st., Malden; tel. 830.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HEAD SHIPPER wanted; bright, energetic man to take entire charge shipping; must understand and be conversant with routing and be posted on express. Write, with full details, past experience and qualifications to X 3, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

NOW CONFINED at Great Meadow prison, at liberty May 9; age 35; read and write Italian, German, English; knowledge stenography; willing, industrious; wants New York state position, with change of residence. C. DEWING, WOODWARD, Shady, Ulster Co., N. Y.

EXPERT CHAUFFEUR, 10 yrs. exp. on high grade cars; can furnish the very best of recommendations and references from N. Y., Portland, Me., and Boston; age 26 yrs.; single; will go anywhere. Address J. L. ST. LAUREN, 12 Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.; tel. Brighton 22475.

ADVERTISING and sales manager, with successful experience, qualified for efficient service in any business, desirable position; highest references; would act as manufacturer's agent in Chicago. Address C. B. B. 13 Glenwood, Chicago.

GENTLEMAN, age 39, of wide business experience and executive ability desires responsible position requiring efficient service. Address Y 16, 211 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

POSITION wanted as manager in mechanical electrical and battery work; can handle men and turn the work out. C. B. K., Apt. 107, 1349 S. Hope st., Los Angeles, Cal.

CHAUFFEUR and general man desires position in private family; good references; long experience; colored; Address GEO. SOMERVILLE, 109 Brookline ave., Boston.

GENERAL MAN on a private estate; married, 2 children; understands flowers, lawns, shrubs, vegetables; also handy with tools, furnace, etc. Address J. 12 Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, careful driver, handy at anything; city, country; private family preferred. WELLER, 124 W. 102d st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER with 8 years' experience in electrical, insurance and public works desires position; references. Address HELEN O. DENBY, Gen. Del., St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly exp., 23; rapid, understands small switchboard, familiar with technical dictation. S. L., 2110 Mapes ave., Bronx, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET

FINE semi-bungalow cottage on Little Diamond Island, Casco Bay, Maine, containing 5 bedrooms, sitting room, dining, kitchen, pantry, 2 toilets, bath, cement cellar, fine veranda, concrete columns; furnished except linen and silver; telephone; hot and cold water, gas; mail twice daily; ground running to water; good view of harbor; bathing; rent \$350 season. MacPHEE, ESTATE CO., 302 Fidelity Bldg., Portland, Me.

Lake Spofford, N. H.

FOR SALE or RENT—Attractive cottage, 12 miles from Keene, Brattleboro 5. Large living room and fireplace; 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms; low priced piano; hot water; electric lights throughout; one enclosed porch; double tennis court; large double garage; port cochere and two canoes; fine roads and wonderful scenery in every direction; completely furnished; \$5000 for sale, \$500 a week for season. Address A 45, Monitor office.

Attractive House

To Let for Summer, in Country
Extensive grounds, fine view from hilltop. Completely furnished. Address Box 286, Andover, Mass.

Highlands, Sagamore, Mass., CAPE COD

Furnished cottages, large and small. All modern appliances, excellent water. Auto storage free. No hot bath breezes. Very broad grounds, view includes all Cape Cod Canal shipping. Prices reasonable. GEO. E. MORRIS, Hotel Morris, Brockton.

OGUNQUIT, ME.—TO LET

15 furnished houses and bungalows with from 3 to 10 chambers each; all locations \$200 to \$700 for the season. For sale or to let: 2 1/2 mi. from Ogunquit, a farm with house containing about 100 acres; view of ocean; others for sale or to let in same locality and north of the new state road from Wilton to Peterboro, N. H. GEORGE H. LITTLEFIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

WELLS, Me.—Beautiful country home for sale at very low price; all locations \$200 to \$700 for the season. For sale or to let: 2 1/2 mi. from Ogunquit, a farm with house containing about 100 acres; view of ocean; others for sale or to let in same locality and north of the new state road from Wilton to Peterboro, N. H. GEORGE H. LITTLEFIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

AT OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., on the sound, old colonial house, with improvements; all improvements; plenty of shade; garage; vegetable garden; 8 sleeping porches; open fireplace; electric; from June 15 to Sept. 15; rent \$450; photographs. P. O. Box 105, Old Saybrook, Conn.

CROYDON, N. H.

FOR SALE or TO RENT for the Summer—Elegant country home, with improvements; all improvements; plenty of shade; garage; vegetable garden; 8 sleeping porches; open fireplace; electric; from June 15 to Sept. 15; rent \$450; photographs. P. O. Box 105, Old Saybrook, Conn.

KEMBERMA, MASS.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—5 and 6 room furnished cottages, all modern improvements; good location; near beach. Apply NANTASKET REALTY TRUST, 385 Hancock Bldg., 200 Devonshire St., Phone Port Hill 4088.

BEDFORD, New Hampshire—To Let for the season, attractive furnished house with modern conveniences; hardwood floors; open fireplace; electric; telephone; wide piazza; garage. For further particulars apply to J. B. LODGE, Manchester, 310, 300 W. B. 891-W.

TO LET—Two furnished cottages, also rooms and baths. Seaview garages, running water, electric lights, all conveniences. Very high location. Boating, bathing, etc. Booklet, R. E. SPARKELL, 40 Winchester st., Boston.

FOR SALE—On Wessersunnet lake, Me., summer home, furnished, 8 rooms; stable; bath; fine water; 2 acres land; no agents. Address R. F. D. 4 and 5, Two-acre, Skowhegan, Me.

CHAUNTAQUA LAKE, N. Y.—For sale or rent, small cottage, beautifully situated on lake front, Maple Springs. For particulars apply to MRS. C. C. KELLY, 7521 Maderia st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO RENT, furnished, house of 8 rooms on estate of 80 acres; 3 miles from Pomfret, Conn.; 300 ft. elevation; rent \$200 for the season. Apply 400 Boylston st., room 65, before noon.

SAKONNET POINT, R. I.—To let for the season, furnished 6-room cottage; very quiet and cool; near golf links and bathing beach. Address MRS. A. L. WILCOX, Sakonnet Point, R. I.

LYNN, Mass.—Furnished cottage, 10 rooms and bath; for July and August; 100 monthly; no children; 10 minutes from Long Beach by train. Box 346, Lynnbrook.

TO RENT—Fine cottage for month of June or September; modern apt.; beautiful situation, Southport, Me.; reasonable price. Inquire Florence Tovey, Augusta, Me.

SCITUATE, bungalow 3 yrs. old, 5 rms., newly furn., electric lights, running water, piano; 1 minute from fine beach; for sale or to let. Tel. Port Hill 18.

TO RENT—Choice furnished cottages; Paw Paw lake; particulars, photos upon request. SARA PRICE CONE, Coloma, Mich.

BEACH near New London, Conn.—Furn. house to let, impd.; fine loc.; price reasonable. Address Leuba, Waterford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD—ARKANSAS

Mountain top one mile west of Fayetteville. Pure soft water. Also mineral springs. Fresh fruit, milk, eggs, and vegetables. Board \$6.00 per week. Also for sale with acres of finest fruit land. Price \$14,000.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NEWBURY ST., No. 131—Handsomely furnished; excellent table; board in first-class appointed house. MRS. HILDEBRATH.

ROOFING

Gravel, Slate and Metal Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters, etc. Special Attention to Repairing. ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS. CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. W. A. MURFELDT CO., 161 Devonshire Street, Room 1002.

YOUR ROOF

Gravel, Slate and Metal Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters, etc. Special Attention to Repairing. ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS. CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. W. A. MURFELDT CO., 161 Devonshire Street, Room 1002.

ORGANS

WE ARE INSTALLING PIPE ORGANS, will sell Vocalion at a low figure. Address B 24, Monitor Office.

PIANOS

STEINWAY PIANO EXCHANGE, 11 Waterford St., Boston.

FURNITURE MOVERS

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MR. TAFT TO SPEAK AT CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS

NEW YORK—The twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 25 and 26. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States; Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio; and other speakers of national reputation will address the manufacturers. The subject of Mr. Taft's address is announced to be "The Clayton Act and Other Things."

James A. Emery of the National Council for Industrial Defense will outline the work of the new federal trade commission, which is vested with plenary powers over corporate business interests, and there will be a general discussion of the effect of the activities of this body on the manufacturing industry. The federal commission on industrial relations, which has been investigating the causes of industrial unrest, will also receive consideration at the convention sessions. The attitude which the commission has assumed toward employers in general and the trend taken by the commission at its various hearings will be discussed by Walter Drew of the National Erectors' Association.

Among the speakers scheduled to talk are Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, M. W. Alexander of the General Electric Company, and Arthur D. Little.

DESTROYER TUCKER LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Mass.—United States torpedo boat destroyer Tucker was launched at the Fore River yards Tuesday afternoon. The sponsor was Mrs. Mary Hilda Carty of Brookline, Mass., great-great-granddaughter of Commodore Tucker, the revolutionary officer for whom the vessel is named. The Tucker is an oil-burning ship of 1000 tons, 315 feet long, 29 feet 10 inches beam, with turbines designed to drive her 20½ knots an hour.

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WIRELESS NOTIFIES STEAMSHIP MATES

NEW YORK—The wireless telegraph was used for the first time to call a strike Tuesday when officers of the Neptune Association, made up of steamship mates, sent messages to incoming steamers to notify the officers that the association had declared a strike. The wireless was used to notify the men before they signed up for the next trip. More than a dozen such messages were sent. As captains in some instances prevented delivery, Manager Cowan of the Neptune Association said that launches would be sent to meet incoming steamers today.

The demand for higher wages has been granted, Mr. Cowan said, on 90 steamers of the Standard Oil Company and several other lines.

JUSTICE HUGHES NOT A CANDIDATE

WASHINGTON—In view of recent references to the name of Associate Justice Hughes of the supreme court as a candidate for the presidency, the following authoritative statement was made Tuesday in his behalf and with his approval:

"Justice Hughes wholly disapproves the use of his name in connection with the presidential campaign. Not only has he no desire to reenter politics, but as a member of the supreme court he is not available. He is not a candidate in any sense and cannot permit his name to be used."

U. S. TRAINING SHIP ON CRUISE

NEW YORK—The New York state training ship Newport left here Tuesday afternoon with 103 students aboard for a cruise through the Panama canal to Honolulu and back by way of San Francisco, a distance of more than 15,000 miles, and the longest ever undertaken. The Newport will return Oct. 8.

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Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

EARLY SPURT FOLLOWED BY SHARP DROP

Stocks Show Buoyancy in First Half of the Session and Selling Movement Later Causes General Decline in Prices

There were some scattering losses at the opening of the New York stock market today, but the trend of prices was decidedly upward and as trading got fairly under way the movement upward became better defined. The copper showed strength, especially Utah. Butte and Superior was traded in on the New York exchange for the first time this morning. Willys-Overland and Westinghouse sold substantially higher, and Crucible Steel rose more than a point. Kansas City Southern advanced a large fraction and Reading moved upward. Trading was rather light at first.

With the exception of United Shoe and American Zinc the first quotations on the Boston exchange were up slightly from yesterday's finals, and the market as a whole was inclined to strengthen.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market had overcome all of its earlier hesitancy.

The Boston list continued to grow stronger.

Before midday some substantial gains were recorded, particularly by the specialties. Virginia Carolina Chemical opened unchanged at 34 and jumped 3 points higher. Bethlehem Steel opened unchanged at 135 and rose 7 points before midday. Crucible Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 25 and improved a point further. Maxwell was up 1/2 at the opening at 52 and sold well above 54. The first and second preferred also advanced well. Business was generally of comparatively small volume during the forenoon in New York. Bond trading was heavy.

On the local exchange Osceola was up 1/2 at the opening at 86 and receded fractionally later. Copper Range opened up 1/2 at 56 1/2 and after improving a point further sagged off. Alaska Gold opened up 1/2 at 37 1/2, advanced to 37 3/4 and dropped a point. Butte and Superior opened off 1/2 at 68, advanced to 69 and then declined more than a point.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—A. W. Strauss of Baltimore; Bargain House; Adams; Baltimore—D. Brown; U. S. Buffalo—George J. Woodrich; U. S. Chicago—H. Mascher of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 77 Summer street; Chicago—J. P. Piazza, 487 North Dearborn; Chicago—W. Sachs of the Boston Store; Essex; Havana—A. G. Betancourt; Essex; Los Angeles—A. Olcott; Tour; New York—H. Levy of M. Levy & Sons; U. S.; Philadelphia—Sam Cohen; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—M. Forester; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS Montreal—James Muir of James Muir Co., Ltd.; Montreal—W. M. Matthews of Ames Holden & McCredy; Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarhovsky; Parker, Philadelphia—Harvey Bates; 193 South street; Switzerland—Paul Picard; Essex. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

EARLY HARVEST SEEN

CHICAGO—Wheat traders say that if favorable weather continues, harvesting will begin fully a week ahead of the usual date.

RAIL ORDER PLACED

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania Steel Company has received an order for 1000 tons of steel rails from Havana Central railroad of Cuba.

BIG TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON—Trade balance in favor of the United States from Dec. 1 to May 1, inclusive, totaled \$704,191,000.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50c, off 10c. LONDON—Bar silver 23.9-10d., off 1-16d.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight and Thursday, moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight, Thursday partly cloudy, moderate shifting winds.

There is much cloudiness in nearly all districts. Pressure is below the average in nearly all parts of the United States, lowest off the New England coast. It is cooler in the British Northwest, while but slight changes are noticed in the temperatures elsewhere. Temperature is lowest, 24, at Swift Current. Generally speaking the temperatures are near the seasonable average.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 48.0 a. m. 49.0
12 noon 54.2 p. m. 60.0

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)
Albany 48.0 New Orleans 68.0
Baltimore 48.0 New York 68.0
Chicago 48.0 Philadelphia 48.0
Cleveland 48.0 Pittsburgh 48.0
Denver 48.0 Portland 48.0
Detroit 48.0 St. Louis 48.0
Kansas City 48.0 San Francisco 48.0
Newark 48.0 St. Paul 48.0
San Antonio 48.0 Washington 48.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:48. 3:46 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Length of day 14:13 Moon rises 12:30 a. m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:18 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	37 3/4	37 3/4	36	36 1/4
Al-Chal Mf Co	17	17 1/4	16	16
Am Ag Chem	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Ag Chem	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Amalgamated	74	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	48	48 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Can	41	41 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Can pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Car Fy	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	50 1/2	52 1/2	50	52 1/2
Am H & L	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Am H & L pf	34 1/4	34 1/4	34	34
Am Ice See Co	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Lined Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Loco	53 1/2	55	52	52
Am Smelting	72 1/2	72 1/2	71	71
Am Smelting pf	108	108	108	108
Am Steel Fy	35	35	35	35
Am Sugar	111 1/2	112	110	110
Am Sugar pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Anaconda	35 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Aetehion	102	102	101	101
Aetehio pf	100	100	100	100
Bald Loco	53	53 1/2	50	50
Am Loco pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Balt & Ohio	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	71	71	71	71
Beth Steel	135	144	134 1/2	142
B F Goodrich	50 1/2	51	49 1/2	50 1/2
Brooklyn R T	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Butte & Super	68 1/2	69	68	68 1/2
Can Pacific	162	162 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Cent Leather	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cent Leather pf	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
C M & St Paul	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	93
Ches & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chi & G West	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	24 1/2	25	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chino Copper	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Col Fuel	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Con Gas	130	130	129 1/2	129 1/2
Corn Products	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Corn Prod pf	73	78	78	78
Crucible Steel	25	26	23 1/2	23 1/2
Crucible Steel pf	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Denver pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Eric 1st pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	27	27
Eric 1st pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Gen Electric	157	157 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Gen Motor	146	146 1/2	142	142
Gen Motor pf	101	101	101	101
Gt Nor Ore	56 1/2	56 1/2	55	55
Gt Nor pf	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Gug Ex Co	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Harv of N J	98	98	98	98
Inspiration	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Inter-Met	22	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter-Met pf	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Kan City So	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City Sopl	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Kayser Co	83 1/2	85	83 1/2	85
Kregge Co	124	130	124	130
Lack Steel	40 1/2	47	45	45
Lehigh Valley	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Long Island	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Manhattan	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Maxwell Motor	52	54 1/2	52	53 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf	87	87	85	86 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Max Petrol	81	82 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13
Mo Kan & Tex pf	31	31	31	31
Mo Pacific	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nat Lead	67	67 1/2	64 1/2	65
N Y C	88 1/2	89	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nevada Con	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	15
N Y & H Brake	92	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
N Y N H & H	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
N & W	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
No Pac	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
O & W	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Pac Mail	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Penn	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Peoples Gas	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Phila Co	72	72	72	72
Pullman Co	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Pitts Coal	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	53	54	53	54
Press St Car	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Press Steel C pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ry Steel S	35 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ray Con	23 1/2	24	23	23 1/2
Reading	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Rdg 1st pf	86	86	86	86
Rep I & S	30 1/2	30 1/2	29	29
Rock Island	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Rumely	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Rumely pf	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Seab A L pf	38	38	38	38
Sears-Roebuck	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Sloss Sheffield	35	35	35	35
So Pac	91 1/2	92	90 1/2	91
So Ry	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
So Ry pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
St L & S F	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5
St L & S F 2d pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Standard Mill	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Studebaker	74 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Tenn Cop	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Texas Co	136	136	136	136
Texas Pacific	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Third Avenue	53	52	52	52
T City R T	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U Bag & P	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
U Bag & P pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
US C I P pf	44	44	44	44
Union Pac	130 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	129
Union Pac pf	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U Ry Inv	18 1/2	18 1/2	17	17
U Ry Inv pf	36	36	36	36
U S Rubber	69	69	67 1/2	67 1/2
U S Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S Steel pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Cop	67 1/2	68 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Va-Car Chem	34	37	34	35 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf	101	99	99	99
Wabash	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wabash pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Westinghouse	102 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Westinghouse pf	130	130	130	130

LONDON HAS A CONFIDENT TONE TODAY

American Shares Irregular, but This Department Had Better Undertone—Gilt-Edged Issues Quiet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets idle and dull. Coppers slightly better.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—There was confidence in evidence on the stock exchange today influenced by the reassuring news from Galicia and the tone held steady. The budget statement by Chancellor David Lloyd George was without effect.

Gilt-edged issues were quiet. Sales of treasury bills were larger because of advances tenders from holders of the £15,000,000 treasury bills maturing on Friday.

Home rails showed only fractional movements, but changes in Americans were irregular. The market had a brighter appearance. Canadian Pacific rallied.

South American rails were flat, being affected by the issue of £1,000,000 Buenos Aires Western 5 per cent debentures at 98.

Russians were confused and Argentine bonds were harder. Oils were steady with the traders awaiting details of a new shell marketing company with a capital of £1,500,000.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols	Money	Decline
Consols	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalpa	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Canadian Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chicago Great Western	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Illinois Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
New York Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pennsylvania	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Reading	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Southern Railway	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Southern Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Union Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
United States Steel	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Kansas & Texas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2

*Advance.

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the

Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The list did not retain early advances. Offerings were light for a time and there was a little foreign buying. Unseasonably low temperatures in the extreme winter wheat belt with light frost brought about short covering as it was apprehended that the development of the plant will be temporarily retarded. The liquidation on the bulge was not heavy, however, but brought about fractional net declines. Southwestern interests were sellers in reflection of their very favorable crop promises.

The Snow report indicating a crop of 675,000,000 bushels compared with 630,000,000 a year ago and a final last year of 682,000,000 bushels was bearishly regarded. The export demand was regarded as fair for old crop wheat, but the discounts of the new crop and the prospects seemed to have interfered with foreign absorption of fall shipment stuff. Private Russian advances that some shipments will be made from Archangel very soon.

Corn—Was irregular. There were further advances early on buying for large cash houses and shorts. There were no special country offerings and the cables were fairly steady despite better weather in the Argentine. Reaction in wheat had sympathetic influence however, and there was liquidation for recent buyers. The Price Current estimated the probable area at increases of from 10 to 5 per cent decrease. In addition the South is believed to have a liberal increase in the corn area quite aside from the Oklahoma showing.

Oats—Irregular most of morning. There were rumors of export business. Early advances were lost, due to the wheat decline and on further beneficial rains in the eastern belt.

RAILROAD POINTS

A new supplement to time card No. 64 Boston division New Haven railroad covering additional service on the Cape and South Shore will go into effect at South station Friday at 12:01 a. m.

A special Boston & Maine railroad train consisting of combination and private car No. 555 left North station at 8:20 o'clock this morning for the convenience of General Superintendent James D. Tyler and party enroute to Northampton via the Massachusetts Central.

The Pullman company provides two special sleepers on the Boston & Albany road's New York via Springfield express from South station tonight for the accommodation of the Boston American ball club enroute to New York.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

ARRIVALS OF IMPORTED WOOL MAKE A HEAVY AGGREGATE

Domestic Clips, on the Other Hand, Are Held at High Figures and Continue to Come Forward Slowly—Manufacturers Buying Direct in Primary Markets

Continued heavy arrivals of wool from abroad bring aggregate receipts in this market thus early in the year up to a total of more than 150,000,000 pounds, counting imported and domestic clips combined.

About two thirds of this amount is composed of imported stock. In the cargoes of two steamships that reached here this week from England, there was upward of \$1,000,000 worth of wool.

Forwardings from the West lag somewhat, for shipments from abroad have been coming in at prices and in quantities that make dealers reluctant to pay the quotations asked by growers for domestic clips.

Nevertheless there is little disposition among American wool producers to shade prices, the impression having obtained a firm hold in the West that imports will eventually be much curtailed, so that later in the season all the desirable American stock, growers calculate, will be needed, and can be marketed at profitable prices.

There are reports of recent purchases in the territory wool sections as a result of mutual concessions, negotiations resulting in transfers of some of the best lots, for which it is understood that fair prices were paid.

Manufacturers requiring special clips of domestic stock have been operating in primary markets, making direct purchases at prices that seemed rather too high for wool merchants to pay, who would have to resell and obtain a profit on the transaction.

This feature of the situation is brought into prominence by the contrast that the London sales have presented to current conditions in primary centers here. There has been a distinctly easier tone in the English market, especially on crossbreds, although the influence of this change must have a merely sentimental effect upon the price situation in this country, inasmuch as exportation of crossbreds from England is prohibited. For English merinos the values at the sale have been fairly firm on high grades, but lower qualities are somewhat easier.

Much of the wool that has changed hands here in recent weeks has been stock from abroad. This is the natural sequence, of course, to heavy importa-

tions and the offering of supplies on the open market at prices which compare very favorably with those charged for new domestic clips.

For South American greasy lineolins the price has been around 35¢/36¢. Australian 64s bring about 68¢/70¢, scoured basis, and 70s scoured command 72¢/73¢ or more.

For home-grown stock demand is inactive at prevailing quotations. Fine staple territory is held on a scoured basis of 68¢/70¢, with some dealers asking more, and cannot be replaced under present conditions in growing sections. West to sell for any lower figures. For fine clothing territory stock also 68¢/70¢ is asked, and fine medium clothing coats, scoured basis, 65¢/68¢. Half blood combed ranges up to 70¢/72¢.

Pulled wools are somewhat easier, however, than western clipped wool, and B supers are quoted on the scoured basis of 55¢/58¢, or possibly a shade higher, although on actual transactions the range has been close to the figures quoted. For medium combed pulled wools also the tone is easier than it was a few weeks ago, at 60¢/62¢, scoured basis.

Fleeces are held to await developments, few buyers being eager to pay the figures demanded, although there seems at present little prospect of securing supplies at lower quotations, for prices in Ohio, Michigan and other producing sections are above a parity with current values at the seaboard. As long as the supply of imported clips continues to meet urgent requirements, however, the cost of domestic wool appears to be to some extent a negligible factor.

There is little change in the goods market. The impression that wool of all grades is to remain high in value enables mill men to ask good prices for all lines on which they are showing samples for coming seasons.

This applies to fabrics of all kinds, and to duplicate orders for 1915, as well as to lines for men's wear and dress goods for 1916. The outlook for a fair yardage is considered good and the extra business obtained on European contracts during the past six months has given New England mills an aggregate output and a status that places them in a far better position than they had reason to expect a few months ago.

AFFAIRS OF AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

NEW YORK—Attention has been directed to the affairs of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, as a result of the advance in its preferred and common stocks marketwide lately. It is explained that the company's earnings are showing satisfactory improvement, the dividends of 8 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common being fully earned with a liberal balance to spare.

The company is now negotiating with the Pressed Steel Car Company to supply certain parts to cars in connection with the order for 10,000 cars which is now being considered by the latter company, for a foreign country, presumably Russia.

There is another element in the situation, however, which bids fair to prove of considerable importance to the stockholders of the American company. The company is now in course of reincorporation under the laws of some state other than New Jersey, where it was originally incorporated. The reason for this is that it desires to be relieved from what is considered excessive taxation which has been imposed in New Jersey.

Incident to the above, it is expected that there will be prepared a financial plan which will result in a readjustment of the company's affairs. This plan, it is expected, will prove of substantial benefit to both preferred and common stockholders and will place the property in a better position than it has ever occupied before. Details in this connection will probably be available within a comparatively short time.

It is pointed out that the company has a very substantial surplus and that the amount of profit and loss surplus may be found advisable to make a distribution of a part of this amount to stockholders. At present, the preferred stock is entitled to all earnings after payment of 7 per cent on the common stock. The full 7 per cent is being paid on the common and 8 per cent on the preferred at present. In the 1914 fiscal year the company earned 20.47 per cent on its preferred stock and during the past four years it has averaged about 25 per cent earned on this issue. It is understood that current earnings are ahead of last year because the company already has received liberal orders in connection with purchases from abroad, on Sept. 30, 1914, the date of the closing of the company's fiscal year, was \$4,302,919, or within less than \$300,000 of the total amount of common stock outstanding. The amount of preferred stock outstanding is \$5,000,000, the common \$4,800,000 and the amount of bonded debt is but \$71,000. In addition to the profit and loss surplus of more than \$4,300,000, the company also has reserve funds in excess of \$1,000,000. The company has maintained a satisfactory record of dividend payments, from 1902, the date of its incorporation, to the present time,

the full 7 per cent having been paid on the preferred from 1903 to 1913 when it was raised to 8 per cent and the common has paid 7 per cent per annum for the last four years.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD CONFERENCE

NEW YORK—Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of New York Federal Reserve Bank, conferred Tuesday with a number of New York bankers and head of large corporations, seeking information on amount of American securities held abroad. At conclusion of conference it was stated that progress was made, but that statistics were not in a form available for publication at present.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN
Fourth week April.....\$429,000
Month April.....\$1,429,000
From July 1.....\$14,300,400
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES
Fourth week April.....\$114,000
Month April.....\$345,000
From July 1.....\$3,229,778

WESTERN MARYLAND
Fourth week April.....\$104,441
Month April.....\$373,170
From July 1.....\$3,852,729

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES
Fourth week April.....\$229,682
Month April.....\$785,223
From July 1.....\$2,943,220

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
Fourth week April.....\$172,170
Month April.....\$514,405
From July 1.....\$5,830,200

TEXAS & PACIFIC
Fourth week April.....\$27,089
Month April.....\$810,088
From July 1.....\$1,345,651

RUTLAND
March.....\$284,771
Net op. rev.....\$1,148
Op. income.....\$4,151
From Jan 1.....\$38,257

ROCK ISLAND LINES
March.....\$5,506,180
Net op. rev.....\$1,473,110
Op. income.....\$1,190,700
From July 1.....\$4,820,476

CHICAGO & ALTON
Third week April.....\$153,581
Month April.....\$456,214
From July 1.....\$1,011,888

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
March.....\$430,740
Net op. rev.....\$273,202
Op. income.....\$382,428
From Jan 1.....\$40,841

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE
March.....\$1,109,174
Net op. rev.....\$2,006,001
Op. income.....\$2,841,328
From Jan 1.....\$5,444,285

FAR EAST GOLD ARRIVES
SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Mail steamship has arrived here from the Orient, with a consignment of \$2,000,000 gold.

SPAIN'S EXPORT TRADE SHOWING GOOD GROWTH

War Effects Unfavorable in Some Lines, but Others Benefit—Imports Decrease—Bank of Spain's Unusually Busy Year

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—In the circumstances of the times, and at the beginning of a new season Spain is inclined to some general sort of stock taking, and one finds annual reports and statistics of all kinds being prepared and issued to those who are most concerned. In view of the war, many of these are of special interest. The full statistical trade returns for the first two months of this year have lately been completed, and they point to the effect of the war. In February the imports amounted to 73,000,000 pesetas which was a decrease of 20,000,000, in comparison with February of last year, the chief decrease being in manufactured articles and food substances. For the two months of January and February together, the value of the imports was 149,000,000 pesetas, representing a fall of 40,000,000 in comparison with the same period of last year. As to exports, they were valued in February at 107,000,000 pesetas, which was an increase of 29,000,000 on last year, and for January and February the value of the exports was raised from 161,000,000 pesetas, last year to 212,000,000 this year. In general, so the official report declares, agriculture and minerals are affected by the war, while weaving and the manufacture of leather are gaining.

But of more consequence in many ways is the annual report of the Bank of Spain which has recently made its appearance. The figures that are presented show that the premier financial institution of the country has been unusually active during the last 12 months. The extent of its transactions may be gathered from the fact that the number of bills discounted came to 2,922,476, as compared with 1,846,704 in 1913, valued at 2,892,044,675 pesetas, as compared with 2,327,801,225 in the previous year. At the end of the year 41,082 bills were held by the bank, 32,508 of these being for amounts less than 5000 pesetas, and the total value of these discounts was approximately 527,500,000 pesetas. There has been a great increase in the note circulation, the government on Aug. 5, immediately after the beginning of the war, empowering the bank to increase the circulation of its notes above the old limit of 2,000,000,000 pesetas by a sum equal to the metallic money held by the bank above the legal requirements, this increase being allowed to go so far as the total notes in circulation should not exceed 2,500,000,000. It appears that at the end of the year the notes in circulation amounted to 1,973,639,000 pesetas.

The gross profits of the bank for the year amounted to 66,946,000 pesetas compared with 61,008,025 a year ago so that the bank is doing well. There was only a slight increase in the expenses, and the net profits for the year came out at 45,187,650 pesetas against 40,668,300 in the previous year. The directors have transferred 2,000,000 pesetas to the reserve, that fund now being raised to 22,000,000 pesetas, while the paid up capital is 150,000,000. A dividend of 20 per cent is paid for the year, as compared with 19 per cent which has been the rate for many years past. A sum of 4,559,975 pesetas is carried forward, as against 4,255,925 pesetas in 1913.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEEDS SUPPLIED FOR FISCAL YEAR
NEW YORK—Proceeds of the \$65,000,000 new general mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad, together with those of the \$49,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds sold several weeks ago, will take care of maturity of \$87,827,000 convertible bonds on Oct. 1 next, and leave a margin of approximately \$25,000,000 cash, for construction and general corporate needs. This will amply take care of the company's requirements for this year.

Amount of new bonds issuable under new mortgage is limited to the amount of stock outstanding which at present is almost \$500,000,000. Company has \$250,000,000 underlying bonds outstanding, provision for refunding which is contained in the general mortgage. This apparently means that in actual practice the issuance of general mortgage bonds would be limited to the difference between prior indebtedness and the capital stock, or in round numbers \$250,000,000.

With \$65,000,000 of this already sold the amount of general mortgage bonds still issuable would be \$185,000,000. New bonds are due in 1915. Among bond houses it is expected they will be offered at or close to par.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CALLS BONDS

NEW YORK—Consolidated Gas Company of New York has called for payment at par on Nov. 1, all of its \$1,236,000 outstanding 5 per cent debentures, due May 1, 1918.

CROP REPORT IS GOOD

CHICAGO—Union Pacific road reports winter wheat in splendid condition. Nebraska acreage is 10 per cent above former years.

FINANCING DURING APRIL IS DOUBLE THAT OF MARCH

Total of About \$143,500,000 Less Than for Either February or January, However

NEW YORK—Corporate financing during April aggregated approximately \$143,500,000. This was twice the amount of new issues sold in March, but less than the totals for both February and January. As compared with the corresponding month last year, the record month for 1914 is more than \$100,000,000 less. Corporate financing for the first four months of the current year is only \$80,000,000 below the total for the corresponding period last year but \$213,500,000 below 1913.

The figures for financing for months, exclusive of government and municipal borrowings, compares:

	1915	1914
January.....	\$174,000,000	\$103,000,000
February.....	\$170,000,000	\$168,000,000
March.....	\$73,000,000	\$102,000,000
April.....	\$143,500,000	\$234,000,000
Total.....	\$860,500,000	\$885,000,000

About two thirds of the past month's corporate financing has been for refunding purposes, leaving approximately \$50,000,000 for new work. Since the beginning of the year, nearly \$400,000,000 of the total financing has been for refunding and little more than \$200,000,000 to raise capital for new purposes. Below is given the division by months:

	Refunding	New Capital
January.....	\$88,000,000	\$86,000,000
February.....	\$170,000,000	\$46,000,000
March.....	\$46,000,000	\$28,000,000
April.....	\$94,000,000	\$49,500,000
Total.....	\$397,000,000	\$209,500,000

Last year slightly less than half of the total financing was for refunding purposes, and that left less for raising new capital than in any previous year. This year, with approximately \$840,000,000 securities maturing, is seeing very much more than half of the financing required for refunding.

April financing was divided as to class of issuing corporations as well as to security approximately as follows:

	Bonds	Notes	Stocks
Railroads.....	\$2,500,000	\$71,000,000	\$1,000,000
Industrials.....	\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$2,500,000
Utilities.....	\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$2,500,000

Similar divisions for the four months' financing were:

	Bonds	Notes	Stocks
Railroads.....	\$245,000,000	\$118,000,000	\$5,000,000
Industrials.....	\$470,000,000	\$53,000,000	\$22,500,000
Utilities.....	\$8,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$5,000,000

VICTORIA'S GOLD PRODUCTION FROM 1851 TO 1913 HUGE

Western Australia Has Now Taken First Rank as to Output—Annual Value £10,000,000

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The estimated value of the gold produced in Victoria from 1851 to 1913 is quoted as £293,550,928. Prior to 1898, Victoria held the leading place in the gold producing states, but since then Western Australia has taken first place. In 1852 Victoria produced 2,298,535 oz., and in the 10 years 1852-61 the production totaled over 25,000,000 oz., the record year for that period being 1856, when the production reached 3,053,744 oz.

The annual value of the output for these 10 years averaged over £10,000,000. The year 1851 marks the production of gold in Australia, for although the metal had been discovered in Victoria in 1849, it was not found in any considerable quantity until the former year, when over 200,000 ounces were taken from goldfields in the districts around Ballarat and Bendigo; and in 1852 the miners' camps at these two centers alone sheltered 40,000 men, while in the vicinity of Castlemaine another 25,000 gold diggers had gathered.

RESERVE BANK DISTRICT LINES ARE ALTERED

WASHINGTON—The Federal reserve board Tuesday approved three changes in the lines of the Federal reserve districts as they were drawn by the reserve bank organization committee more than a year ago.

The board adopted by a unanimous vote a resolution shifting banks in northern New Jersey from the Philadelphia to the New York district; banks in Tyler and Wetzel counties, West Virginia, from the Richmond to the Cleveland district; and banks in southern Oklahoma from the Dallas to the Kansas City district. In all these cases petitions for changes had been filed by a majority of the banks in the communities affected.

Action upon the petitions of Baltimore to be made the reserve city of the fifth district in place of Richmond, and of Pittsburgh to be given the reserve bank now located in Cleveland, and one other petition affecting the lines of the Minneapolis district, were postponed for future consideration. The request of banks in Wyoming and Nebraska to be attached to the Chicago bank instead of Kansas City was denied.

RUBBER SUPPLIES AT RECORD

Stocks of rubber on hand in the rubber storehouses of Akron, O., are said to be worth at present close to \$10,000,000. Unusual buying has been going on as a result of war uncertainties, and never before has so much raw material been on hand at one time.

PROSPECT FOR STEEL EARNINGS THIS QUARTER

On Basis of March Figures Corporation Would Show Profits of \$21,500,000—Price Advance Might Offset Cut

NEW YORK—On a basis of March earnings, the Steel Corporation in the current quarter would show profits of approximately \$21,500,000. All will depend upon maintenance of present prices and operations. If there is a slight falling off in production, this development may be offset by the \$1 per ton increase in prices which became effective the first of this month.

Net earnings of \$21,500,000 for the second quarter would give United States Steel about \$32,500,000 for the first of the year. Surplus after preferred dividends in the second quarter would be in the neighborhood of \$2,700,000, equal to about 2 per cent annually on the common. This calculation is made on the theory of depreciation charges of at least \$1,000,000 over the first quarter.

As there was a deficit in the first quarter of about \$5,400,000 the deficit for the first half would be approximately \$2,700,000, so that it would require earnings in the third quarter as large as in the second to wipe out the total deficit since the first of the year. There would still have to be made up the deficit of \$17,000,000 reported in 1914. It is because of the large deficit since the first of last year, that nothing in the way of a common dividend is looked for this year.

The Steel Corporation will probably seek to build up its working capital, which in 1914 showed a shrinkage of approximately \$18,000,000.

The increase in earnings reported by the corporation in February and March over January was seasonable. Its reports with not one exception show larger earnings in March than in January, as follows:

	January	February	March	Total
1915.....	\$1,687,150	\$2,638,878	\$7,192,081	\$11,518,109
1914.....	\$1,437,337	\$2,655,811	\$7,207,533	\$11,290,681
1913.....	\$1,342,333	\$2,630,051	\$7,234,217	\$11,206,601
1912.....	\$1,243,406	\$2,627,320	\$7,198,247	\$11,068,973
1911.....	\$1,143,936	\$2,529,280	\$7,193,715	\$10,866,931
1910.....	\$1,136,014	\$1,616,861	\$14,884,001	\$17,636,876
1909.....	\$1,262,005	\$1,669,336	\$7,889,827	\$10,821,168
1908.....	\$1,490,838	\$1,636,882	\$14,846,033	\$17,973,753
1907.....	\$1,238,703	\$1,214,815	\$14,137,974	\$16,591,492
1906.....	\$1,186,376	\$1,058,271	\$13,819,840	\$16,064,487
1905.....	\$1,082,710	\$1,254,308	\$13,927,574	\$16,264,592
1904.....	\$1,268,212	\$1,450,672	\$13,927,574	\$16,646,458
1903.....	\$1,425,775	\$1,730,361	\$13,927,574	\$17,083,710
1902.....	\$1,001,915	\$1,753,283	\$13,927,574	\$16,682,772

The above shows four low new records for corresponding periods of preceding years.

In view of the interest regarding the possible course of United States Steel earnings in the second quarter, the following table, giving earnings by month, shows:

	April	May	June	Total
1915.....	\$2,920,570	\$6,845,823	\$6,090,894	\$25,857,287
1914.....	\$2,772,710	\$6,554,308	\$13,927,574	\$23,254,592
1913.....	\$2,700,207	\$6,846,821	\$7,749,237	\$27,296,265
1912.....	\$1,412,573	\$3,900,444	\$1,905,503	\$7,218,520
1911.....	\$1,414,936	\$13,229,280	\$13,927,574	\$28,571,790
1910.....	\$1,136,014	\$1,616,861	\$14,884,001	\$17,636,876
1909.....	\$1,262,005	\$1,669,336	\$7,889,827	\$10,821,168
1908.....	\$1,490,838	\$1,636,882	\$14,846,033	\$17,973,753
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1903.....	\$1,425,775	\$1,730,361	\$13,927,574	\$17,083,710
1902.....	\$1,001,915	\$1,753,283	\$13,927,574	\$16,682,772

Net earnings by months in the third quarter have been more uniform than monthly earnings in the second quarter.

Earnings for April of this year should be larger than reported in March, due to the fact that deliveries of steel in April will be made at prices \$1 a ton in excess of preceding month. This would mean net of \$8,000,000 if production holds at the same level reported in March. On this basis United States Steel would earn \$24,000,000 for the quarter which would be sufficient to cover the 14 per cent on the preferred and leave a balance of about 1 per cent for the common.

METAL MARKET IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper, spot 278 5/8, up 22 5/8. Futures 279 1/8, up 22 1/8. Electro 287, up 21. Tin, spot 2161 10/8, up 21. Futures 2162 10/8, up 10/8. Straits 2184, unchanged. Sales, spot 30 tons, futures 45 tons. Lead 220 2/8 6d to 220 1/8. Spelter 265 1/8, up 21.

STOCK TRANSFER TAX

ALBANY, N. Y.—April stock transfer tax receipts amounted to \$648,649.

To the Holders of the Five Per Cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of the EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION Issued Under Mortgage of the EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION to Old Colony Trust Company dated January 10, 1912:

It is necessary for the protection of the interests of the bondholders above mentioned that united action should be taken in their behalf to bring about a speedy reorganization of the properties and affairs of the EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

At the request of a majority of the bondholders the undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee to receive deposit of bonds, and to devise, adopt and put into effect such a plan of reorganization. A bondholders' deposit agreement has been executed and filed with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY as Depository, and holders of a majority of the bonds have deposited their bonds under this agreement. Under the terms of the agreement any plan adopted by the Committee will first be submitted to the depositing bondholders for approval. Bondholders may obtain a copy of the agreement upon application to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.

All bondholders are invited to deposit their bonds, with coupons December 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, with the Old Colony Trust Company, Depository, on or before May 15, 1915, and to receive certificates of deposit under the bondholders' agreement.

Boston, May 3, 1915.

LEAN MONTH FOR NEW EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—April was one of the most unfavorable months in equipment orders in last 15 years. September and December of 1914 were smaller, but April of 1914 showed about eight times as many cars bought as in April, 1915.

Last month equipment companies received orders for only 1185 cars and 18 locomotives, compared with 10,000 cars and 127 locomotives in April, 1914. Total number of cars placed from the first of 1915 to first of May was 10,007, and locomotives 234, compared with 41,500 cars and 496 locomotives for similar period of last year. It is now asserted in the equipment trade that the Pennsylvania inquiry for some \$20,000,000 worth of new equipment is largely in shape of a feeler, and equipment men are not so confident that more than a very small proportion of this will actually be placed.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

CHESS MASTERS PLAY ADJOURNED MATCHES TODAY

Thirteenth Round Will Take Place Tomorrow Afternoon and Evening at Rooms of the New York Athletic Club

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

W. L.	Ches.	W. L.
Capablanca.....	10	2
Marshall.....	9	2
Kupchik.....	7	2
Lasker.....	5 1/2	5 1/2

NEW YORK.—Adjourned games are all that are to be played this afternoon and evening in the national chess masters' championship tournament. Tomorrow will find the masters competing in the thirteenth round at the rooms of the New York Athletic Club.

While Marshall, with a piece down, but with three pawns to the good, was fighting hard to avoid a draw with Kupchik, J. R. Capablanca won again in the twelfth round at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The Cuban's opponent was Oscar Chajes, and he resorted to the center counter gambit, which he had also played against Michelsen. For the first time he profited through the direct oversight, involving the loss of a piece, on the part of an opponent since the tournament began. Capablanca was gradually bringing pressure to bear upon the White center, which sooner or later would have yielded him a pawn, when Chajes, on his thirteenth move, placed his rook "en prise" and Capablanca took it off with his queen for nothing. This ended abruptly an otherwise interesting game.

Marshall, with his Petroff, played capital chess against Kupchik, the state champion, and won a pawn on the twenty-eighth move.

Not content with this, he went after another pawn, which he should have let alone, but Kupchik was at his best by this time and made a combination which won Marshall's knight. Then it behooved the United States champion to knuckle down to hard work. He had a passed pawn to capture which cost Kupchik three of his. Left with a rook, bishop and one pawn against rook and four pawns, Kupchik proposed a draw, but Marshall declined, and the game was adjourned.

Energetic play on the part of Lasker gave the Berlin master a well earned victory over Michelsen in a Dutch defence lasting 27 moves.

Hodges and Bernstein were well matched and gave a good exhibition of chess until Hodges went astray in a combination and lost after 44 moves.

Boris Kostic, of Budapest, a well known international player, on his way home from Buenos Aires, and W. E. Napier, of Scranton, were among the visitors.

JUELS' PITCHING BEATS ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—Northwestern University defeated the University of Illinois here Tuesday in their Western Conference championship baseball game by a score of 3 to 1. It was the first time that the Illinois had been defeated this year.

To Pitcher Juels of Northwestern belongs the greatest share of the Purple's victory. He was in splendid form and held the Illinois batsmen to four scattered hits. He also struck out 15. Illinois had the bases filled in the seventh inning, but Northwestern stood and retired the side.

Gunkel started to pitch for Illinois but was replaced by Halas. Loecher caught a good game for Northwestern as did Bradley for Illinois.

HARVARD CLASS RACES TOMORROW

The Harvard single scull race, upon which depends the selection of the contestants who are to row against Yale May 15, will be rowed over the mile course in the basin tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. The race is open to any undergraduate in the three upper classes. The class crew race will also be rowed tomorrow; the course being 1 1/2 miles. It is to take place in the basin and starts at 5:30 o'clock.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

W. L.	P. C.
Chicago.....	12 6
Pittsburgh.....	11 8
Newark.....	11 8
Brooklyn.....	10 8
Kansas City.....	9 9
St. Louis.....	7 10
Baltimore.....	7 12
Buffalo.....	6 13

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Baltimore 3, Chicago 2.
Other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Richmond 10, Montreal 6.
Providence 7, Rochester 1.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Tampa 5, Lincoln 2.
St. Louis 4, Des Moines 4.

NEW YORK RELEASES PICKERING
NEW YORK.—Catcher Pickering of the New York American League Baseball Club has been released to the Richmond, Va., club of the International league, under an optional agreement.

SPRING WORK FOR YALE FOOTBALL MEN IS FINISHED

Series of Contests Ends Practise Until Fall—James Braden Shows Remarkable Form

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Eighty candidates for the Yale varsity football team, who have been hard at work on spring practise for three weeks, ended their drill Tuesday with a series of contests in kicking, passing and catching punts. James Braden of Washington, Pa., won the all-around championship with a series of performances that surprised the coaches. He made the only perfect score in drop kicking, placed six out of eight kicks from placement at different angles squarely across the bar and did well in the other events. He is considered of great value by the Yale coaches, who expect to play him in the backfield next fall.

Spring football practise at Yale this year has been different from that of former years. This season there was real football, with scrimmage, live tackling, blocking, breaking through and individual instruction for every man. As a result the coaches state that the Yale squad next September will be three weeks in advance of its position at that time last fall.

There were coaches for every department of the game this spring. Further additions to the coaching staff of specialists in football may be expected next fall, it is said. Among those who helped Head Coach Frank Hinkley this spring were P. Smith '06, coach for centers; Dr. William T. Bull, coach for the kickers; Guy Hutchinson '06, coach for the quarterbacks; William Marting '13, coach of the linemen, and N. S. Talbot '15. The contests, in which finals were held Tuesday resulted as follows:

All-around—Won by Braden; second, Waite; third, Hutchinson.
Punting, prowl—Won by Gates; second, Puntin; third, Waite.
Forward passing—Won by Waite; second, tie between Braden and Savage; third, B. V. Thompson.
Catching punts—Tie between Blodgett and Waite; second, tie between Waite and Gates.
Place kicking—Won by Waite; second, Blodgett; third, B. V. Thompson.
Drop kicking—Won by Waite; second, Blodgett; third, B. V. Thompson.
Place kicking—Won by Waite; second, Blodgett; third, B. V. Thompson.

LEJEUNE RELEASED BY PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH.—Lawrence Lejeune, holder of the world's long distance throwing record, has been released by the Pittsburgh National league baseball club to the Sioux City club of the Western league. It was the third time Lejeune had been released by a major league club. His place in centerfield on the Pittsburgh team will be taken by Daniel Costello.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

W. L.	P. C.
New York.....	10 6
Detroit.....	10 6
Chicago.....	11 8
Washington.....	8 7
Boston.....	6 8
Cleveland.....	6 10
Philadelphia.....	4 11
St. Louis.....	4 14

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 2, Washington 0.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia-New York, postponed.
Chicago-Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston (2:30).
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

RED SOX DEFEAT JOHNSON

The Boston Americans defeated the Washington Nationals with Walter Johnson pitching for the latter Tuesday by a score of 2 to 0. Foster pitched for the Red Sox and while he was hit more than Johnson, he kept the hits well scattered. He was also given splendid support in the field. Boston made one run in the first on a base on balls to Hooper and a three-base hit by Speaker. The other run was made on a three base hit by Lewis and a single by Hoblitzel.

DETROIT 3, ST. LOUIS 1

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
St. Louis.....	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	3 6 0
Detroit.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 6 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

W. L.	P. C.
Philadelphia.....	12 6
Chicago.....	11 8
Boston.....	11 8
Cincinnati.....	9 8
St. Louis.....	10 10
Brooklyn.....	7 10
Pittsburgh.....	6 12
New York.....	4 10

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
Boston-Brooklyn, postponed.
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.
Cincinnati-Chicago, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

PITTSBURGH BEATS ST. LOUIS

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh..... 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 6 0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 8 0

Batteries: Harmon and Schang; Perdue and Snyder. Umpires, Rigler and Hart. Time, 2h. 15m.

NEW YORK RELEASES PICKERING
NEW YORK.—Catcher Pickering of the New York American League Baseball Club has been released to the Richmond, Va., club of the International league, under an optional agreement.

MAINE ATHLETES BUSY TRAINING FOR BIG MEET

Orono University Won State Intercollegiate Championship in 1914 and Has Veterans Out

ORONO, Me.—Since the dual meet with Colby at Waterville was cancelled, Coach A. N. Smith of the University of Maine track team is hard at work preparing his men for the annual state intercollegiate meet at Waterville on May 15. This season Maine has a well rounded team and a group of stars who should acquire themselves creditably in competition with the other colleges. Already two athletes have made marks better than the state records. H. P. Bailey '15, recently threw the hammer a distance of 108 ft. 8 1/2 in., an increase of nearly eight feet over his throw of last year. In the broad jump F. A. French '17, did 22 ft. 6 in., which is 1 1/2 inches better than the present record now held by H. P. Faulkner of Bowdoin.

From her 1914 team the university lost W. D. Townner, who was first in the mile run at the meet last spring; H. N. Skofield, second in the broad jump; W. M. Morse, third in the 120-yard hurdles; P. W. Thomas, who placed in the pole vault two years ago, and A. St. Onge, a quarter and half mile man, and H. C. Gerrish, a distance runner who did well in cross-country work.

Among the best men who remain are C. A. Rice '17, R. W. Bell '16, F. P. Preti '17, F. A. French '17, G. C. Palmer '16, and H. P. Bailey '15. Last year Rice won first place in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes. His meeting with I. T. Howe, of Colby in these two events at Waterville will be among the features of the meet. Howe is the A. A. U. national champion in the longer dash. Last year Bell finished first in the half-mile run, and Preti took the same place in the two-mile. French won the broad jump and was second in the high and low hurdles. He is the most versatile track athlete at Orono. Palmer was tied with C. F. Wood of Colby in the high jump. Bailey scored first place in the hammer throw and second place in the discus event.

Among other promising members of the squad are O. C. Lawry '16, in the sprints; J. T. Leececk '16, in the quarter-mile; E. J. Dempsey '17, in the half-mile; A. W. Wunderlich '18, in the mile; R. G. Hutton '18, in the pole vault; J. L. Gulliver '15, in the hammer; and W. H. Allen '18, in the shot.

University of Maine won the 1914 meet with 54 points. Colby was second with 37 points, Bowdoin third with 21 1/2, and Bates fourth with 13 1/2.

HARVARD EASILY BEATS COLBY BY SCORE OF 5 TO 1

Harvard undergraduates are today much pleased over the showing made by Pitcher Whitney in the baseball games with Colby on Soldiers field Tuesday when he held that team to one hit. His work was the bright feature of the game and indicates that he will be a valuable man for the Crimson in the games to come.

Harvard easily won the game, 5 to 1. The Colby team got one run in the first inning, but after that none of the Maine players got past second base.

James pitched for Colby and was largely responsible for Harvard's runs, although his team in the field gave him only fair support. He hit the Crimson players with considerable regularity, sending four of them down to first base that way.

Beal played third base and his first performance was not very promising. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Harvard..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 5 10 0
Colby..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3

Batteries: Whitney and Waterman; Johnson and Deasy. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 1h. 45m.

BOWDOIN LEADS MAINE COLLEGES

LEWISTON, Me.—Bowdoin College is today leading the Maine Intercollegiate Baseball league championship series following its victory over Bates in the first game of the 1915 season Tuesday by a score of 6 to 2. Bowdoin won through Davidson's poor pitching and Swift's errors in the first two innings.

THE SCORE:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Bowdoin.....	2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 6	6 1
Bates.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	6 3

Batteries: Fraser and Bradford; Davidson and Lord. Umpire, McFalls. Time, 1h. 55m.

TUFTS DEFEATS HOLY CROSS, 7 TO 2

WORCESTER, Mass.—Heavy hitting by Tufts College gave them a 7 to 2 victory over Holy Cross on Piton field Tuesday. McCarthy, the Holy Cross pitcher, was hit freely and together with seven passes allowed Tufts several easy runs.

PENN STATE 1, VERMONT 0
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Pennsylvania State College scored the only run in a pitchers' battle with the University of Vermont Tuesday in which Liebert of the visitors beat Gilbert, 1 to 0. The game was characterized by the work of Liebert, who allowed but three hits and time and again pulled his team out of the tight pinches.

BROOKLINE HIGH CREWS WORKING FOR TWO EVENTS

First and Second Fours to Be Entered in B. I. R. A. Regatta, and an Eight in the Harvard Races Later in the Month

Capt. J. W. deForest, of the Brookline high school crew, states that the Brookline oarsmen will be entered in but two events this season, the Boston Intercollegiate Rowing Association annual regatta May 18 and 20, and the Harvard regatta May 29 and 31. In the first event, a first and second four will be entered, while for the Harvard races, the first and second four will be combined into an eight. At the present time Brookline high has three fours working, and the first two are showing form that should carry them through.

Brookline oarsmen have been very fortunate this season in having not only the coaching of P. B. Manning of the Boston Athletic Association, but also the aid of Francis Niccals. Niccals was captain and stroke of the Brookline high first crew in 1909, and stroked the junior varsity crew at Cornell University in 1913. He is one of the best all-around oarsmen ever brought out at Brookline high, and he has been instructing the boys in all the fine points of rowing.

The first four is made up of three veterans and one new man. Captain deForest is stroking, and this is his fourth year on a Brookline high crew. He is without doubt the strongest and steadiest man on the squad, and he has the ability of holding the men in check, which is so necessary for a good stroke. J. R. Litchfield, captain of the football eleven last year, is rowing three. Litchfield is one of the stockiest men in the squad, and his greatest point is his endurance. C. B. Hayes, captain-elect of the football team, is rowing behind Litchfield, and while this is only his second year as an oarsman, he is already one of the best in the school. The new man in the boat is rowing bow, Jeffrie Richardson, and he has the making of a fine oarsman, although he will have to get in a lot more practise, especially under racing conditions. Harry Trull, coxswain of the second four last season, is in charge of the first boat this year.

Three boys who held places in the second boat last year are in that crew again this season, and are the principal substitutes in case of a vacancy in the first four. Miles Hubbard is stroking the second four this year for the second season, while Max Undersee is rowing three for the second season. Seat two is being held by a new man, Junior Lyman, who has been showing promise from the start, and Herbert Newton is working at bow, although his position in the boat last season was that which Lyman now occupies. Gordon Stewart, a new man this year, is acting as coxswain. Stewart is small and light, and seems to have a natural gift for guiding a racing shell. He is likely to guide the first four next season.

The third boat is made up entirely of new men who have been showing fair form, and who have a chance of developing into oarsmen within the next year or so. They are Timothy Souther, stroke; A. L. Johnson, 3; Joseph Hommer, 2; Daniel Taylor, bow, and Richard DeVie, coxswain. In making up the eight for the Harvard regatta, the second crew will go into the boat directly behind the first crew, and in the order they are now rowing in the four, with Capt. deForest as stroke, and Newton at bow, with Trull as coxswain.

In the first heat of the intercollegiate regatta, Brookline will race with the High School of Commerce, Boston Latin school, and Boston College high. The second heat will be between Rindge technical school, Huntington school, Cambridge Latin school and English high school. The winning first and second crews will race for the championship on May 31.

HARVARD FRESHMEN NAME COGGESHALL

James Coggeshall, Jr., '18, of Allston, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman track team. He prepared at the Boston High School of Commerce where he was a star track athlete. Coggeshall was the only member of the 1918 team to win a first place in the Harvard freshman-and-over meet on Saturday. He has been doing well at both the half-mile and mile, though his best work seems to be in the longer distances.

TUFTS TO PLAY TECHNOLOGY
MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts varsity lawn tennis team will meet the Massachusetts Institute of Technology here today in their dual match.

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HIGH SCORES IN ALL EVENTS MARK BOWLING CONGRESS

Three League Teams Plan to Meet in Competition for the Championship of Boston

Play will continue today and this evening in the Atlantic Coast Bowling Association congress in the Mechanics Building. Judging from the way the contestants rolled Tuesday, it is safe to say that some records will be broken before the tournament comes to a close. High scores were made in all of the events, and the good-sized gallery of enthusiasts were loud in their applause.

A. Walsh in an exhibition match recorded the high three string total with candle pins of 308. This is 34 pins higher than the candle pin mark of Shaw of Cambridge, but Shaw's count will stand inasmuch as it was done in regular competition. Walsh and others were to roll on the all-star team of William Beatty of this city against the infielders of the Washington American league baseball club, but the ball players did not appear. The record scores to date are:

Candlepins—Individual, Shaw, Cambridge, 334. Two-men, Martel and Poehler, 689. Duck pin—Individual, Beatty, Boston, 370. Two-men, Collett and Englebrook, Providence, 663.

Three of Boston's league champion bowling teams, Colonial Club of Dorchester, champion of the Amateur Boston Pin League; Towanda, champion of the Mystic Valley League, and Arlington Boat, champion of the Newton league, will meet in matches at the congress for the championship of Boston, the details of the competition being arranged Tuesday evening.

Other notable performances were the 633 total of Collett and Englebrook with the duck pins and Beatty's individual score of 375 at the same pins. The summary:

Individual candles—Poehler 324, C. Schulte 270, Williams-Hennessey 328, A. W. Ayre 276, P. G. Fish 271.
Two-men candles—Martel and Poehler 689, Beatty and Clark 622, Colburn and Thornton 667, Pelleran and Bishop 636, E. Sanders and H. Sanders 547, Fish and Ayre 538.
Individual ducks—T. Kelley 328, McDermott 310, Le Brun 299, Johnson 325, J. T. Donahoe 321, W. J. Beatty 375, A. Walsh 322, P. Concannon 324, J. Taylor 327, E. S. Crawford 311, L. N. Paddock 298, G. H. Collett 326, P. T. Englebrook 318.
Two-men ducks—Crawford and Paddock 621, McDermott and Johnson 596, Donahoe and Le Brun 587, Kelley and Concannon 608, Collett and Englebrook 633.

SCHMIDT WINS IN EXPOSITION GOLF

OAKLAND, Cal.—The first round of the Panama-Pacific exposition amateur handicap golf tournament played here Tuesday on the links of the Claremont Country Club, resulted in the elimination of C. E. Maud, a former Pacific coast champion of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, by Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont club. Schmidt, who was runner-up in the recent Panama-Pacific exposition championship tournament, won 2 up in 18 holes. F. S. Black and Gerald Marx, both of the Claremont Club, contested 22 holes before the former proved the winner, 1 up.

PRINCETON ELECTS MTIGUE

PRINCETON.—J. B. McTigue was chosen Tuesday night as the man to lead the Princeton varsity basketball team next season. The new captain has played center for the team for three years, and his performance last year was sufficiently good to gain him the position upon the all-American fives of several of the experts.

POSTPONE DARTMOUTH TENNIS

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth varsity-freshman tennis match was postponed Tuesday afternoon in order to complete the "round-robin" tournament of the ranking varsity men. The first varsity leaves today on its first trip of the season, playing Harvard, Brown and Holy Cross.

MISS F. C. OSGOOD HAS BEST CARD AT CLYDE PARK

Miss F. C. Osgood turned in the lowest score in the golf tournament at the Country Club Tuesday for the Clyde Park challenge cup, her card of 91 having been the best gross as well as the net. Miss Osgood hadn't been playing an especially strong game of late, but she was quite up in her game yesterday. The long tees were used at all of the holes excepting the two polo holes, the first and the eighteenth.

Miss H. S. Curtis, who was three strokes worse than Miss Osgood, had a bad round on her outward journey, but came home in 42. There was a small competing field, but six in all having returned cards:

Miss F. C. Osgood.....	Gross	Hdp.	Net
Miss H. S. Curtis.....	91	1	92
Miss A. Nason.....	111	5	106
Mrs. F. W. Batchelder.....	112	5	107
Mrs. W. L. Crocker.....	122	13	109
Mrs. G. A. Lyon.....	128	18	110

FIRST ROUND OF HARVARD GOLF IS PLAYED TODAY

First round match play is scheduled for today in the Harvard College championship golf tournament with the players paired as follows: E. P. Allis, 3d, '15, v. J. L. Wyde '17; G. A. McCook v. W. P. Hunt '16; R. W. Hoskie '18 v. C. Caner '17; L. H. Canan '17 v. C. W. Thompson '18; H. D. Bassett '18 v. W. H. Russell '18; F. I. Amory, Jr., '17 v. J. W. Hubbell '17; P. Winsor '15 v. S. P. Griffiths '16; L. M. Lombard '17 v. W. F. Enright '16.

E. P. Allis, 3d, Harvard '15, intercollegiate golf champion and winner of last year's tournament and a leading young western golfer, made the Oakley course in 79 Tuesday and gained the honor of medalist in the annual qualification round for the individual championship of Harvard. H. B. Bassett '18 scored an 82 for the round.

PICKUPS

Another victory for the Tufts nine. It looks as if the Medford college team would rank well up among the eastern nines this spring.

The Boston Americans gave an exhibition of their best playing yesterday and defeated the great Walter Johnson. Foster pitched a fine game for the winners.

Columbia University has a star second baseman in R. E. Watt. Some of those who have watched his work are predicting that he will develop into another Collins.

Whitney of Harvard has now turned in a two-hit and a one-hit game. It will be a great thing for the Harvard nine if he continues to show this form, as the Crimson is sadly in need of pitchers.

Benjamin Kauff, the Brooklyn Federal outfielder, who jumped to the New York Giants and was turned back again, has come to terms with the Brooklyn team and will play with that organization again as soon as his suspension is raised.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Newport News 4, Rocky Mount 3.
Norfolk 8, Suffolk 3.
Portsmouth 6, Petersburg 5.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEAGUE
Asheville 4, Durham 2.
Raleigh 7, Charlotte 0.
Greensboro 8, Winston-Salem 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Portland 6, San Francisco 1.
Salt Lake 6, Oakland 5.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Albany 1, Augusta 0.
Charleston 12, Jacksonville 4.
Columbia 3, Columbia 2.
Savannah 11, Macon 6.

YALE PITCHING CHIEF PROBLEM COACH NOW HAS

N. M. Way, the Former Phillips Exeter Academy Player, Is Only One Now Showing Championship Possibilities

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With candidates of more than average college ability available for every position on the Yale varsity baseball team this spring with the exception of the pitcher's box, Coach Quinby is much concerned over the lack of material for that important place on a baseball team. He has a number of men trying out for the position; but with the exception of N. M. Way, the former Phillips Exeter Academy athlete, there does not appear to be a man of championship caliber.

Coach Quinby is working hard with the various candidates and still hopes to get a good second-string man for Way. Watrous is one of the candidates. He was expected to be the star of the pitching staff last year; but owing to an inability to keep up in his studies, he was placed on probation. Just now he is eligible for the team; but he does not seem to get into his 1913 form. Underwood and Walsh are two other candidates who have done fair work, but show little signs of developing into champions. Pumpelly, brother of the football and baseball star now in the senior class, has much to learn before becoming a varsity pitcher; but he is beginning to show possibilities which may yet win him a regular place in the box this summer.

Considering the other positions, the outlook is wonderfully bright. The infield has Reilly, a splendid veteran, at third base; Le Gore, a newcomer, at shortstop; but a player who ranks among the best in college baseball circles today. Milburn has been showing some very good playing around second base. Bush is a new man at first, but is developing well. All in all, the infield is sure to be a very fast one in the fielding department of the game with at least two 300 batters in Reilly and Le Gore.

THE HOME FORUM

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JESUS the Christ said of himself, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." When the Master spoke these words he referred to the impersonal truth which he gave to the world, the truth about the things of God, which included all real things. Jesus, the man, never originated an atom of truth, but he voiced the truth, thereby revealing the Christ, the spiritual idea of God. St. John spoke in this way of Jesus' message: "This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." So that when Jesus referred to himself as "the light of the world," he meant that the understanding of absolute Truth, eternal Life, and omnipresent Love, which he showed forth in his earthly career, was identical with God. In fact, on one occasion the great Teacher actually used the expression, "I and my Father are one," thus identifying his real spiritual selfhood with God—as Principle and idea, as Mind and idea.

Perhaps there has never been any relationship so confounded, so misunderstood, as that between Jesus, the Christ, and God. Jesus was not God. The Christ was the spiritual idea of God, omnipresent and eternal, which was manifested or reflected by the pure consciousness of Jesus. The Christ, co-eternal with God, has ever existed: "Before Abraham was, I am" is true of the Christ. But the man, Jesus, was known no more forever the moment Jesus the Christ knew absolutely on that bright morning on the shore of Galilee, the entirely spiritual nature of man. It was then he ascended; or, to put it as Christian Science enables one to understand, it was then he lost all sense of matter as real. The problem of the unreality of matter was the life-problem of Jesus, and his ascension proved the truth of that which he had all along been laboring to demonstrate, that God was infinite Mind or Spirit, and that matter was consequently a false, illusory sense of existence.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 510) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes:

"Light is a symbol of Mind, of Life, Truth, and Love and not a vitalizing property of matter." The word "light" is constantly used symbolically nowadays, as in the days gone by. In the Psalms, for example, we find several most beautiful allusions to the light of truth in the consciousness. Two of these may be quoted: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path," and "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple."

The human race believes itself to be very much in bondage. Everybody knows this and admits it. Here, there, and everywhere you are met with tales of suffering. Sickness seems to fasten itself wearily and sin to blight the fairest flowers of life. Instead of light, you find what appears to be the densest darkness, apparently into which hardly a single gleam from a farthest star penetrates. This is the tragedy of mortal existence. Christian Science declares that there is not a single atom of truth in the whole sordid mass of the world's seething unrest. Christian Science maintains that inharmonious, sickness, evil, all that material sense tells us, are unreal and illusory as pictures in a dream. And why? Because "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." The positive, spiritual fact is that God is omnipresent Mind, Life, Truth, Love; and God being infinite, He has no opposite. When mortals believe in evil in any form, they are temporarily shutting themselves out, in belief, from the light, shrouding themselves in the rag of the sensuous unreal. Nothing more revolutionary has ever been given to the world than the teaching of Christian Science, about reality and unreality. It was Mrs. Eddy's discovery. The world will be found no longer in its state of "condemnation" when it awakens to the truth, which Christian Science declares. There is no other problem than that men should know the Truth. How beautifully Mrs. Eddy puts it in Science and Health (p. 503). There she says: "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe." Whether we take the light as Truth, or Life, or Love, it does not matter, because these synonyms for God are mutually inclusive, the one of the other.

Here then is the situation; you may turn where you will, there you will find omnipresent Love, omnipotent good. This is a statement of absolute, spiritual fact. But, one may say, I meet with hatred in my daily life. I see inharmonious of all sorts in the world, and often sickness that seems to offer no hope of betterment. This expresses the world's feeling on the matter, undoubtedly. But think how it contradicts the truth about God, about omnipresent Love. Can it be possible that Love is omnipresent and also that which implies the opposite of Love? Is it conceivable to have light and darkness in the same place at the same time? Most certainly not. How then are we to look upon what our material senses call inharmonious, evil, disease? As utterly unreal. But it will not do merely to deny the reality of these falsities; the light of spiritual understanding must be allowed to dwell within and abide with us. And this light will grow in intensity as our lives conform to all that is good and true and pure. When a child is learning a lesson, he goes over it again and again until he has grasped it. So must we do with divine Science which reveals "the light of the world." There is no royal road by which mortals may become acquainted with the spiritual fact which it teaches. Mortals must take up the task, the duty, of learning in loving obedience. It is a question of the gaining of spiritual understanding through earnest endeavor and assiduous application. We must, like the Master, know ourselves to be "at-one" with God, in touch with the infinite might of Mind, and reflecting the light of Love which never for an instant flickers or grows dim.

The Scriptures

We search the world for truth; we
cull
The good, the pure, the beautiful,
From graven stone and written
scroll,
And weary seekers of the best
We come back laden from our
quest,
To find that all the sages said
Is in the Book our mothers read.
—Whittier.

THE SONG OF THE MARSH WARBLER

Mr. Warde Fowler is an Oxford don who knows, perhaps, as much about birds and their songs as anybody. In his "Summer Studies of Birds and Books" he relates how on two occasions he discovered the wonder and mystery of the imitative song of the marsh warbler. On the first of these he was in Switzerland. "Just outside the village is a long tract of reedy ground, such as in the north of England they would call a moss, quaking somewhat as you walk upon it, but really quite safe and dry, except at the margin of the lake, where it imperceptibly slips into shallow water.

This tract shows here and there large bunches of meadowweet and other tall plants, and among these you will never fail in June to hear the bird you look for. In such a little thicket of meadowweet, at about eight o'clock in the morning, we that day heard a splendid singer; and after listening for a few minutes while he sang away a dozen yards from the cart-track on which we stood, I made my way through the undergrowth, and came upon the nest just where the bird had been singing. . . . We found no other nests that day, but heard more singing; and we noted that, in spite of the many imitations, in which the bird indulges, there is always a very sweet silvery individuality about the song, which makes it quite unmistakable, and should distinguish it for every reasonably acute ear from the Reed Warbler. The former of these two cousins may be heard sometimes in this same moss, but always among the tall reeds by the water; the latter, as far as I know, is a stranger to these parts, nor do I remember ever to have heard or seen it alive in Switzerland."

The next time Mr. Fowler hears this sweet singer he is in Oxfordshire. "I was returning from a stroll on Whiteadun, 5th June 1892, and was just turning the corner of this overgrown wilderness of willows, when I was suddenly pulled up by a fragment of song, undecided, imperfect, yet of so sweet and silvery a tone that neither Reed nor Sedge Warbler could have uttered it. Such moments are never to be forgotten by those who have ever felt the spell of a wild bird's voice. There is an inward conviction in the hearer's mind that overpowers all transient troubles, and banishes utterly all thoughts of work and books; and with it there is the not unpleasant pang of a doubt—a piquant spice of uncertainty—not so much about your own conclusion as to the bird's identity, but as to the chance of getting others to accept it."

Then he tells of how later in the same week he penetrated the depths of the osier-bed and "At intervals during two hours I listened to as wonderful a display of mimicry as I had heard at Mellinger or Stanzstadt. This bird completely deceived me once with the song of the Tree-pipit, and constantly fell to mimicking the Lark, the Swallow, and others; and though I could only get a momentary glimpse of him owing to the height of the osiers, I knew him for the Marsh Warbler as certainly as if I had caught him in my hand. It was not only the mimicry that made me sure of him, for a lively Sedge Warbler will of course sometimes indulge his fancy in this way: it was the sweet clear tone of the voice, with its rapid changes, its sudden stoppages, and its comparatively rare lapses into sounds that could be called grating or sibilant."

The next thing to be done was to procure witnesses and to find the nest; for my own evidence alone would fail to convince the scientific ornithologist. I summoned three competent witnesses in the course of the next three weeks, and though our united labors never revealed the nest, the conviction of each observer became in each case as decided as my own, and constituted a case too strong for even the hardest-hearted sceptic."

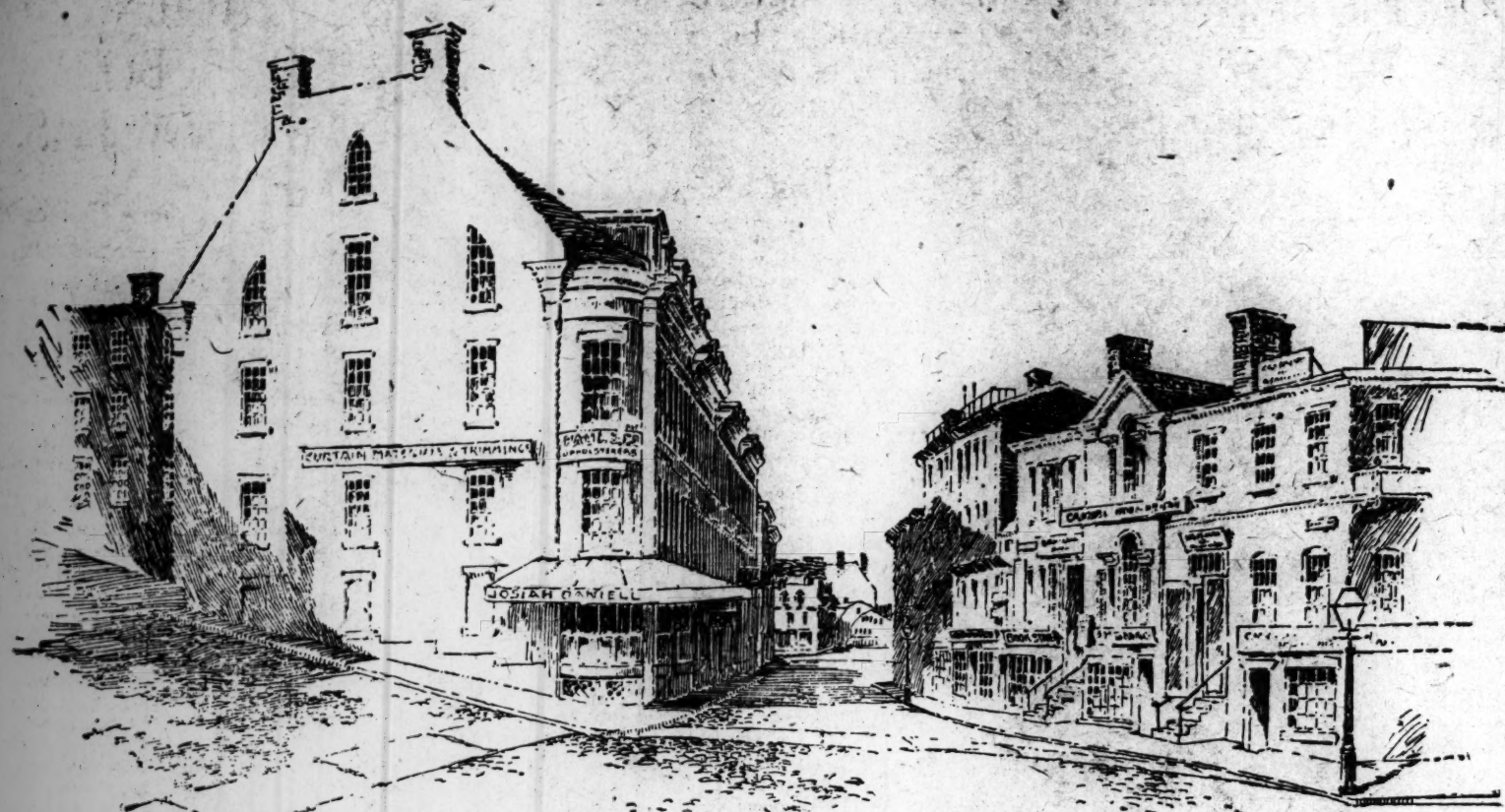
Instruction

Let a man first instruct himself, and then he will derive instruction from others.—Goethe.

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(Drawing by W. P. Bodwell, 1908, from a pencil sketch by T. C. Bartholomew, about 1840. Reproduced by permission of the Bostonian Society)

Scollay Square, Boston, About 1840; Old Scollay Building at the Left

Scollay square, like most of the so-called squares of Boston, appears to have been laid out in a zealous attempt to square a circle. How this famous parting of the ways came to be so eccentric in shape, however, is hinted by the story of the Scollay building, which stood in the southern part of the space and gave it a name. With the old State House and the new, the old court house and the new, the city hall, Faneuil hall, Quincy market and, today, Ford hall, each hardly more than a block distant, up or down the meandering streets that gather here, the spot has long been as the very heart of Boston. The Scollay building, afterward enlarged, was put up late in the eighteenth century. It was brick and substantial, and was used for shops and offices, perhaps the first intrusion of business upon the stately residences of Beacon hill, with their fine old-time gardens clambering up the slopes behind them. This side was at first called Cotton hill (for John Cotton from Boston,

Eng.), and later Pemberton hill. One imagines how the traffic increased in Tremont and Court streets, each side of the wedge-shaped group of buildings, with the Scollay building at one end, and how the new business houses which replaced the dwellings were forced out into the irregular oval seen there today.

In 1888 the family sold the Scollay building to one Ariocho Wentworth of mysterious name, and the city soon bought it, at twice the price, and tore it down. The old building is still remembered in Boston, for it stood quite alone at the last, with its pale rose and laven-

der and blue window panes and its quaint aspect of feeling very much out of place and not quite knowing what to do about it.

This is how it came to pass that a one-sided section of Court street rounds the space on the east, while a one-sided section of Tremont, usually called Tremont row, lies on the west. Ninest streets converge here, or may be said to go spidering away, hither and yon, at every angle—Court street, trending westward; Howard, Pemberton square, Tremont, Court again, turning a corner at last; Cornhill, once Cheapside and still famous

for second-hand book shops; Brattle, Hanover and Sudbury.

Alexander S. Porter told the Bostonian Society in 1906 the few facts known of the Scollay family. John Scollay was painted by Copley, which approves him a man of mark; since to sit for Copley was the Boston equivalent of standing before kings. He was moreover one of fifty Boston merchants to sign a petition to Washington to the selection of Boston after the evacuation, addresses John Scollay, chairman. His son William, a colonel in the famous Boston regiment, was also a selectman. The son bought the Scollay building about 1800 from one who had it of William Vassal, a royalist landowner, whose Cambridge estates included the ground where Longfellow's Craigie house stands. William Scollay lived for a time just south of Scollay square on Tremont street, and had a garden that rambled back to Court square. When the new State House cornerstone was laid, July 4, 1795, one of the names on the silver plate was "Right Worshipful Wm. Scollay, Deputy Grand Master."

Today Scollay square is a rendezvous for car and "elevated" lines from every direction; and the subway entrance stands approximately on the site of the Scollay building.

MACAULAY ON BUNYAN

"That wonderful book, the Pilgrim's Progress," while it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it." So Macaulay said of this fine old classic. "Dr. Johnson, all whose studies were desultory, and who hated, as he said, to read books through, made an exception in favor of the Pilgrim's Progress." That work was one of the two or three works which he wished longer. It was by no common merit that the illiterate sectary extracted praise like this from the most pedantic of critics and the most bigoted of Tories. In every nursery the Pilgrim's Progress is a greater favorite than Jack the Giant-Killer. Every reader knows the plain and narrow path as well as he knows a road in which he has gone backward and forward a hundred times.

"This is the highest miracle of genius, that things which are not should be as though they were, that the imaginations of one mind should be the personal recollections of another. And this miracle the tinker has wrought. There is no ascent, no declivity, no resting-place, no turnstile, with which we are not perfectly acquainted. The wicket gate and the desolate swamp which separates it from the City of Destruction, the long line of road as straight as a rule can make it, the Interpreter's house and all its fair shows, the prisoner in the iron

cage, the palace at the doors of which armed men kept guard and on the battlements of which were armed persons clothed all in gold, . . . the steep hill and the pleasant arbor, the stately front of the House Beautiful by the wayside, the chained lions in the porch, the green valley of Humiliation, rich with grass and covered with flocks, all are as well known to us as the sights of our own street."

Life and Love

Life is judged by love, and love is known by her fruits.—H. Black.

The Marble Quarries of Carrara

As the train emerges from the last tunnel after skirting the Gulf of Spezia, the valley of Magra opens out, the site for hundreds of years before the Christian era of the ancient city of Luna, the white city by the sea, once the seat of Etruscan power, but now long since silted up with the encroaching sand. Away to the east the mountains of Carrara rise into eight like huge guardians of the Ligurian coast, the great gorges of the range streaked white with thousands of tons of debris from the famous marble quarries, the greatest deposit of white marble in the world, and of inestimable wealth. In this district are

hundreds of quarries of various qualities, the mass of the deposits being at Carrara and Massa. Directly and indirectly these quarries provide employment for perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand people.

From the beach of Viareggio, the view is especially beautiful with the long curve of yellow sand washed by the blue waves of the Mediterranean, and hedged in by a jagged line of pine groves, above which rise the mountains, with their purple tinted peaks capping olive green and somber gray bases, and streaked with great white piles of marble chips. The refuse from these quarries has furnished the sculptors of the world with their most precious material ever since the days of Rome, and perhaps even earlier. The Romans called the marble, marmor lunense after Luna, which was built of marble. In his Pharsalia, the Roman poet Lucan alludes to the white city as the abode of Aruns, and Dante gives Aruns a home in the caves of the Carrara mountains.

Periodically it is stated that the Carrara marble quarries are fast being exhausted. Compared with the mass still untouched, the white streaks seen in the hillsides, are but scratches, though they represent the excavations of centuries. Perhaps three-fourths or more

of the quarries opened up during all these centuries have now been covered over with the debris from those above them, in the scramble up the mountain side in search of whiter and more cheaply excavated marble. Carrara marble is a white saccharine limestone, which derives its value to the sculptor from its texture and purity. It was formerly supposed to belong to the primitive rocks, but is now known as a limestone of the oolitic period, much metamorphosed by plutonic action, that is, by the action of heat.

The average quality of the marble has not fallen in recent years, though some of the finest grades of "Blanc Clair," known in America as "Italian" and in England as "Sicilian," cannot be found so readily. The average quality of what might be called second grade marble has improved. This may be partly accounted for by the great demand for marble for many years, which makes the output easily disposed of, and also by the fact that a large number of the quarries do not work the blasts carefully after they are thrown down, but work the good and bad strata together, in order to obtain the maximum quantity. In short the demand has been more for quantity than for quality. So far all attempts to form a monopoly of the quarries has failed.

Garrick's Acting

"Garrick introduced on the stage altogether a new style of acting: its effect was electrical upon some, while others hesitated to give up their old favorites," we read in an interesting old book, "The Romance of London," by John Timbs, from which we quote the following: "Cumberland, who was then at Westminster School, afterwards became an acute critic; he says, of this period: 'I was once or twice allowed to go, under proper convoy, to the play, where, for the first time in my life, I was treated by the sight of Garrick in the character of Lothario. Quin played Horatio; Ryan, Altamont; Mrs. Cibber, Calista; and Mrs. Pritchard condescended to the humble part of Lavinia. I enjoyed a good view of the stage from the front row of the gallery, and my attention was riveted to the scene. I have the spectacle even now, as it were, before my eyes. Quin presented himself, upon the rising of the curtain, in a green velvet coat, embroidered down the seams, an enormous full-bottomed periwig, decorated stockings, and high-heeled square-toed shoes. With very little variation

of cadence, and in a deep, full tone, accompanied by a saving kind of action, which had more of the senate than of the stage in it, he rolled out his heroics with an air of dignified indifference, that seemed to disdain the plaudits that were bestowed upon him. Mrs. Cibber, in a key high pitched, but sweet withal, sung, or rather recitativo, Rowe's harmonious strain, something in the manner of the improvisatore's; it was so extremely wanting in contrast, that, though it did not wound the ear, it wearied it; when she had once recited two or three speeches, I could anticipate the manner of every succeeding one; it was like a long, old, legendary ballad of innumerable stanzas, every one of which is sung to the same tune, eternally chiming on the ear without variation or relief.

"Mrs. Pritchard was an actress of a different cast, had more nature, and, of course, more change of tone, and variety both of action and expression: in my opinion the comparison was decidedly in her favor; but when after long and eager expectation, I first be-

held little Garrick, then young and light and alive in every muscle and in every feature, come bounding on the stage, and pointing at the wistful Altamont and heavy-lidded Horatio—heavens, what a transition! it seemed as if a whole century had been swept over in the transition of a single scene; old things were done away and a new order at once brought forward, bright and luminous, and clearly destined to dispel the barbarisms and bigotry of a tasteless age, too long attached to the prejudices of custom, and superstitiously devoted to the illusions of imposing declamation. This heaven-born actor was then struggling to emancipate his audience from the slavery they were resigned to; and though, at times, he succeeded in throwing in some gleams of new-born light upon them, yet in general, they seemed to love darkness better than light, and, in the dialogue of altercation between Horatio and Lothario, bestowed far the greater show of hands upon the master of the old school than upon the founder of the new. I thank my stars, my feelings in those moments led me right."

JOHN KEATS IN THE COUNTRY OF BURNS

John Keats' description of his visit to the country of Burns has the following passages:

"I am approaching Burns' cottage very fast. We have made continual inquiries.—His name of course is known all about—his great reputation among the plodding people is, 'that he wrote a good many sensible things.' One of the pleasantest means of annulling self is approaching such a shrine as the Cottage of Burns."

"We were talking on different and different things when, on a sudden, we turned a corner upon the immediate country of Ayr—the sight was as rich as possible. I had no conception that the native place of Burns was so beautiful—the idea that I had was more desolate, his 'Rigs of Barley' seemed always to me but a few strips of Green on a cold hill—O prejudice! it was as rich as Devon—I endeavored to drink in the Prospect, that I might spin it out to you, as the Silkworm makes silk from Mulberry leaves—I cannot recollect it. Besides all the Beauty, there were the mountains of Arran Isle, black and huge over the sea. We came down upon everything suddenly—there were in our way the 'bonny Doon,' with the Brig that Tam o' Shanter crossed, Kirk Alloway, Burns' Cottage, and the Brigs of Ayr. First we stood upon the Bridge across the Doon; surrounded by every Phantasy of green in Tree, Meadow, and Hill—the stream of the Doon, as a Farmer told us, is covered with treas-

ure from head to foot—you know those beautiful heaths so fresh against the weather of a summer's evening—there was one stretching along behind the trees." "We went to Kirk Alloway—a Prophet is no Prophet in his own Country." "We went to the Cottage." "I wrote a sonnet for the mere sake of

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915

Unemployment Conference

A MORE central and therefore accessible place than San Francisco for a national conference on unemployment might have been selected, but there are special reasons why this summer it will be easy to induce representatives of federal, state and urban bureaus and societies that deal with the problems of labor to go to the Pacific coast. Hence there should be, and no doubt will be, an important gathering of specialists to compare notes on the success or failure of plans that have been tested this winter, and to perfect some sort of working agreement by which the many agencies used may cooperate on lines of amity and efficiency.

Naturally initiative in summoning this conference has come from the head of the federal department of labor. His reasons for the call are based partly on theory and partly on experience. Considerable as has been extension of the national government service in planning work and worker together, it is only a fraction of what it is planned to do, as various departments of the government are successively enlisted as aids. State and city bureaus likewise have thus far only laid the foundations for the social service that they will come to perform in time, as the deeper causes of unemployment are seen, and as the constant and the occasional factors in bringing about loss of work are separated from each other, and dealt with wisely.

Add to the information possessed by these government officials of the nation, states and cities that other large body of opinion, based on experience, which is to be had from the privately endowed agencies for providing work for laborers, and also from employers of labor who have readjusted their schedules and plans of operation so as to reduce periods of "shut down" to a minimum, and it will be apparent that if this conference assembles and deliberates for a week it will be able to say just what form new legislation should take, just how far collective action for the relief of individuals without work should go, and what the future demands in the way of preventive measures.

The department of labor at Washington very properly has made it its business of late to serve the agricultural interests of the United States with information about labor supplies. In so far as it succeeds in taking temporary or permanent workers from urban to rural communities it helps both city and country; and if the laborer be an immigrant a contribution also is made to hasten the process of race assimilation.

Public opinion favorable to governmental investigation and amelioration of cases of unemployment has increased rapidly within a decade, and in part because of a growing conviction that responsibility for dislocation of industry is oftener a matter of divided than of single responsibility, and so difficult to place that nothing short of judgment by persons who know the problem at first hand can aid good-intentioned persons in their dilemma. The rising cost to society as a whole of the maladjustment is such that, quite apart from considerations of sympathy and love, citizens are being forced to take preventive measures to stop the economic waste.

The conference will do well to face the relation of immigration to the problem, and the question of how far coming legislation should go in control of admission and distribution of newcomers. With the close of the war the issue may be acute.

Title to Lower California

WHENEVER a stable Mexican government exists again, with which the United States is on terms of amity, it would not be surprising if it were to be approached with proffers of cash for transfer of the peninsula known as "Lower California." To be sure the terms of Mexico's present constitution would make such cession an act of treason; but that might not deter an administration firmly seated in power from providing other features if the affair were satisfactory.

The desire for the change of title has diverse origins, some of which are likely to remain constant. For military reasons it would seem to be well if both the peninsula and the waters of the gulf of California could be controlled from Washington. For economic reasons the outlet of the Colorado river and sites for protection of the 750,000 acres of tillable land in the Imperial valley should be under United States rule. Large construction enterprises in the form of dams and barriers against excess water, which are necessary for protection of interests in California, must be built in Mexican Lower California if at all. But private capital cannot and will not undertake the task, and the United States government cannot do so.

Were the peninsula extremely valuable to Mexico, and likely to be developed by her in any near future, it would probably be a waste of thought and desire, for Californians interested in this project even to start discussion of the matter on a national scale, which is what some of them apparently aim to do. But save for the strategic value of the waters of the gulf to any Mexican navy-to-be, Mexican rating of the value of the remote region cannot, we think, be high; and it is not beyond reason to believe that a turn may come in the relations of the two republics when the hopes of Californians may be realized. But the indispensable prior fact must be an administration in Mexico City able to withstand popular clamor against transfer of territory to a power that by force, years ago, took much Mexican spoil. The memory of this flinching process has not been obliterated, and still has to be reckoned with in discussion of coming events.

Some Californians, we notice, would have the United States trespass on the peninsula now, erect the necessary protective works for guarding the Imperial valley, and make "final adjustments with Mexico when that country shall have attained peace." This will not be done so long as Woodrow Wilson is where he is now.

United States Army Reorganization

FOLLOWING the war between Spain and the United States it fell to the lot of Elihu Root, as secretary of war, to reconstruct, to a considerable degree, the organization of a department which since the 1861-65 war had been allowed to decline in morale and efficiency. What Mr. Root began, Secretary Lindley M. Garrison would like to complete. Mr. Root gave the army a staff system. Mr. Garrison would give it a definite policy, a larger and more efficiently equipped force of subordinate officers, and privates with whom to execute the policy. To promote this end he is calling on the war college for advice on the technical side, and also on the newly established board of review to which will be referred the reports of department commanders who advise on the changes needed. Cooperating with these officials will be temporary boards of advisers, who are specialists, persons whose labors will cease once they have made their reports.

Once the clearly defined needs and reasonable plans of the army are determined by this process of analysis and later synthesis, the secretary will come before Congress at its next session with requests which will be heeded by moderate men of both parties; for the matter is one that rises above all partisanship and personal animus such as have been displayed too often of late in discussion of army and navy appropriations.

Beside the apparent good sense of this summer program for the higher officials of the army, it also must be considered as tactically shrewd since it possibly defers action long enough to enable the United States to know where the center of military power, in Europe is to be for some time to come. Popular support of an extensive increase of the army, of coast defenses, and of a reserve force supplementing the regulars, will probably be largely determined by the shapings of history between this and December next. For in the last analysis, it is Congress, and not the war department staff or war college experts, that will settle the national scale of expenditures in this direction. The will of Congress will be the will of the people; and they will scrutinize most carefully any reconstructive law introduced; and for two reasons: they are not in love with war, and they have in these times less than the usual amount of money in their purses, banks and safe deposit boxes.

Rural Credit Banking

WITH states making it easier for rural borrowers to get loans on farm property at lower rates than in the past and with Congress agreed on the need of some provision by the nation for facilitating rural credit, the large producing and debtor class thus cared for seems likely ere long to be living under much more comfortable pecuniary conditions.

Undoubtedly much of the education of public opinion that has hastened this reform must be credited to the report of the 1913 federal commission sent to Europe to get information. The investigators did their work well. Popular interest in the matter coincided with the hour of expert examination and advice. Officials at Washington had a variety of motives for meeting the claimants for action more than half way. The economic needs of borrowers clashing with the conservative policies of financiers inhospitable, for the time being, to loans at any rate, made the need of action seem more acute; and hence the unqualified indorsement of the plan that has found its way into party platforms, governors' and presidents' formal messages, and programs of legislative steering committees.

The theory unquestionably is appealing. The facts of the experience of European nations are convincing. It is when the details of the plan come to be defined that hesitation creeps in. The President leads an important group of thinkers who are not inclined to commit the nation as such to direct loans to the farmer. It is a departure from the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian theory of government and federal dissociation from banking which they are disinclined to make, even to please the farmers. They want the desired relief to be given; but by banks federally supervised, though not federally capitalized. They hesitate about taking income or revenue derived from A. B. C. to lend to D. or E. Borrowers at national banks such as now exist are protected by the supervision of the government; but the cash they get is the capital of investors or depositors; it does not come out of the federal treasury. Conservative opinion deprecates establishment of a contrary precedent in any banks devised especially for the rural borrower.

Canada at San Francisco

It is the commonly expressed opinion of visitors to the Panama-Pacific international exposition at San Francisco that the display made by the Dominion of Canada in all lines is equal to that of any country other than the United States. No doubt the costly undertaking in which Canada engaged to insure proper representation at this great fair was prompted largely by neighborly sentiment. This is fully appreciated by American visitors, but a majority of them, judging from accounts published, are unable to see, in justice to itself, how Canada could have done less. No such exhibit could be made by Canada if the country were lacking in the energy, enterprise and culture behind it; having these qualities so bountifully it would have been a grave error at this time had it for any reason failed to make them known through this legitimate vehicle.

The times may not be so propitious for Canada as they might be, and the immediate returns on the investment may not be what they would be if the times were better in the United States or in the world at large, but the impression left by the Canadian exhibition at San Francisco will be lasting. Not only this year, but next year, and for many years to come, if we judge by what we read and hear, Canada will receive in proportion to its giving.

Nothing said here should lessen, nor is there any intention to lessen, the neighborly obligation involved in Canada's contribution to the success of an enterprise to which the indorsement of the United States has been given. There is no way

that sentiment cuts a considerable figure in the relations between two peoples that have dwelt side by side in amity and with growing mutual regard for more than a century. At all events, in a period of great stress on its own side of the line, Canada found time to think of its friend on the other side, and to offer generous evidence of its thoughtfulness. Its exhibit at San Francisco is a splendid testimonial of self-denying friendship, and it is needless to say that it will be remembered in the United States long after the beautiful vision by the Golden Gate shall have vanished.

India

BRITISH rule in India has interested many people in many countries, appealing to some as an imperial enigma, to others as a political phenomenon worthy of serious study. In the present hour a more general interest in the question centers in comprehending, rather than in justifying or criticizing this predominance, since an intelligent appreciation of underlying causes is recognized as of first-rate importance to the interested observer of current events.

Sir Mortimer Durand, who has given many years of valuable effort in India's service, recently addressing some of his fellow-countrymen, by special request, on "India and the War," greatly emphasized two points: (1) that India is not a "country," but a continent, whose peoples, religions, characters and languages are as divergent as those of Europe; (2) that India is governed by the consent of her peoples and not by the power of the sword, although this exists behind the throne. In support of the second statement the lecturer reminded his hearers that many of the widely divergent provinces have voluntarily placed themselves under British suzerainty, while the mutiny in 1858 could not have been quelled without the loyal aid of Indian cooperation.

Sir Charles P. Lucas, a profound student of imperial affairs, declares that the British empire is one of "endless diversities," and totally opposed to the doctrine of uniformity, whereof sufficient evidence can be found in India alone. Such Indian unity as exists today (and for the first time in her long history) he maintains is derived from British control, which here, as in other spheres, "in its toleration of diversity means the preservation and the betterment of the different kinds of human life and activity, which have given life and color to the world."

This deliberate choice of diversity as against uniformity provides food for reflection in the fact that the idea of national self-development, even in apparently unpromising conditions, such as India was sometimes thought to provide, can strengthen rather than weaken its propelling force. This disproves the fears of a hundred years ago, when the congress of Vienna re-made the map of Europe "to the satisfaction of its members"—perhaps—but to the great dissatisfaction of the "arrested" nationalities.

In the light, therefore, of today's striking revelations concerning the polity of nations, the meaning of British rule in India (which may be judged apart from European partialities) assumes an importance far transcending either British imperial or Indian interests alone.

Condition of Boston Streets

BEFORE retiring from office, Louis K. Rourke, until recently commissioner of public works in Boston, made a statement to The Christian Science Monitor with reference to the city streets which left no room for doubt regarding the seriousness of at least one important municipal problem. The streets of a community are visible to all, used by all, subject to the examination and criticism of all. All Boston, we take it, has closely observed and well considered the condition of its streets, but it is a question whether all Boston, or even a very large part of Boston, fully realizes how far the streets have fallen away in recent years from the standard maintained in the leading cities of the world. The retiring commissioner put this matter in understandable terms when he said that 300 miles of Boston's streets at present need to be dug up, refoundationed and repaved, and that the accomplishment of this task would entail an expenditure of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Recently, he claimed, an allowance of \$600,000 for repair work, a sum that would be as a drop in a bucket of water, was denied his department.

In a later statement, which just preceded his retirement, Mr. Rourke controverted the assertion of one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia visiting the city, to the effect that Boston's streets were dirtier than those of any other city in the country. "I do not admit that Boston's streets are the dirtiest in the country," said Mr. Rourke, "nor will I admit that they are dirty. I will admit that they could be, and ought to be, cleaner than they are, and that many of them should be put in better condition." Then he repeated what he had said in the first interview, that it was impossible for him during the five years of his service to obtain sufficient money to carry on the work of properly caring for the streets. "You must not forget," he said, "that it is the city council and the mayor who make the appropriations for the streets, not the commissioner of public works. Unless the department is given the money to improve the streets we can do little."

This, of course, brings the responsibility up to the administration of the municipal government. Assuming that the former commissioner of public works made proper use of the means at his disposal, the admitted deplorable condition of Boston streets must be ascribed to curtailment of means, and the next point to be determined is whether, to excuse this, there is any lack of revenues, and, if so, why? We should think it in order to inquire in this connection whether revenues that ought to be shared very largely with the department charged with the physical upkeep of the city are so shared, or whether they are diverted into other channels and employed for less desirable and less worthy purposes. If the streets of Boston have been allowed to run down until it will require between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 to rehabilitate them, it would appear that either the taxpayers are not supplying sufficient funds with which properly to conduct the municipality, or that unwise or

illegitimate diversion of money raised by taxation has been and continues to be on a large scale annually.

To use a common but expressive figure of speech, Boston is down at the heel. What is it doing with its income that it should present so shabby an appearance? Is not this the first thing to be determined? The money that should go into street improvement, apparently, is going into other things. What other things?

Notes and Comments

SOME time ago we explained in these columns that communication between the United Kingdom and Holland had been temporarily suspended, though we were unable to explain the reason. We now learn that since that time important operations have been carried out, though the nature of these operations cannot be divulged for the time being. In the near future possibly the public may be informed of what has been accomplished, but for the time being the matter is regarded as a departmental secret. The operations were undertaken without any warning, and communications between the United Kingdom and Holland, not only by boat and post, but even by cable, were suspended. It was owing to these operations that the delegates for the Peace Conference at The Hague were held up in England by the temporary suspension of the Zeeland line.

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many people who have read the accounts of the recent fighting between the English and the Turks round the Tigris Euphrates delta, and northward to Mesopotamia, realize that this country is not only the site popularly attributed to the garden of Eden, but frequently to the voyage of the ark. Of course no one really knows what the four great Biblical rivers were, any more than they know that the rising and subsiding of the waters in Mesopotamia was what caused the flood. One thing, however, seems quite certain, and that is that, properly irrigated, the popular garden of Eden is capable of being one of the most fruitful districts of the earth. Sir William Wilcocks, than whom there is no greater authority, calculated that there were at least twelve million acres of ground capable of being cultivated for wheat or cotton. He had actually persuaded the Porte to begin the scheme of irrigation, but the Turkish pasha very rarely carries through anything he begins. The supposed Eden is, of course, within the neighborhood of the great Persian oil field, and it is suspected that oil at any time may be struck in Eden. At any rate Sir William Wilcox has painted a picture of Eden considerably different from that of Milton—an Eden of grain elevators and cotton gins, with oil tanks steaming down that great river, the river Euphrates.

GEORGE W. WASHBURN, for forty years president of Robert College, Constantinople, during that time had most intimate relations with British and American diplomatic representatives. He also educated and advised youth who, as men, shaped much of the later history of Bulgaria and other smaller nations of the near east. He won the confidence of many of the Turks, and the respect of Europeans, even those whose political policies he could not approve and hence opposed. Judging by the character and frequency of the eulogies now passed upon him and his record by statesmen of many races who knew his worth, it may be asked whether his own countrymen fully appreciated him, or, if they did, whether they ever showed their appreciation adequately after he retired and settled in Boston. Lord Bryce, who knew him well, has gone on record in a tribute to an educator with a more cosmopolitan range than any other American of his time, so far as influencing youth directly goes. Dr. Washburn's "Fifty Years in Constantinople" as history is frank, but as autobiography it is too secretive.

OHIO'S Legislature is asked to make restitution to a man unjustly confined for eighteen years in the state penitentiary. The pecuniary award sought is at the rate of \$1.50 a day. Debate and legislative action will be watched with more than local interest, for, so far as we know, the issue has not before been tested in this way. With the contention that the state owes something to a person so dealt with, most people will agree. That a money settlement fully meets the case few will argue. Presumably were the precedent once established that social blunders of the kind involved calls upon the treasury to be met by taxpayers, then stricter attention would be paid to the efficiency of court procedure. Fortunately, quite apart from any pressure of this sort, public opinion is busy bettering court processes, and society is much more sensitive than it used to be to the moral duties owed by the community to persons who have been in penal confinement.

IN THE next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, according to the latest revision of the list, there will be 230 Democrats, 191 Republicans, seven Progressives, one Independent and one Socialist, but the list is still incomplete. The sitting members should number 435. Five are unaccounted for in the classification given here. The reason for this is that there are four vacancies and one contest to be determined, namely, that in the first New York district, between Lathrop Brown, Democrat, and Frederick F. S. Hicks, Republican. Of the 430 members certified, 301, including the five territorial and insular representatives, served in the Sixty-Third Congress, which expired on March 4. Such changes as may occur before next December will not materially alter the political complexion of the lower house of the Sixty-Fourth Congress.

AS ONE means of raising the additional revenue required for state purposes this year, the New York Legislature, before adjournment sine die, decreed that liquor license fees should be increased 25 per cent. A prominent representative of the trade says that the state will actually lose in revenue by the enforcement of this increase, since 25 per cent of the retailers will go out of business because of their inability to meet the advance. If his estimate is correct, this will mean the closing of 3500 saloons, in which event it seems impossible to see where the state can lose anything.